PUBLISHERS — LAW BOOKS
PRINTERS — BOOKBINDERS
The Carswell Company
LIMITED
145-149 ADELAIDE STREET

4th fl.

ONTARIO



# First Session
## of the
# Twenty-Fourth Legislature
## of the
# Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

0

# Volume XII

Friday, March 7, 1952.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

# T W E L F T H  D A Y

## P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker,
Presiding.

- - - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Friday, March 7th, 1952.

- - - - - - - - -

The House having met. 2 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the day.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table answers to questions 1,

12, 28, 30 and 31.

It has just been drawn to my attention that tomorrow, the father and mother of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary. I would like to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, of extending to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) the congratulations of all hon. members of the House, not only to himself but to his father and mother. I well remember that occasion in our own home, and it was a very happy occasion. This is an occasion the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will remember , I hope, for very many years. We. certainly wish the very best to his father and mother and to himself also. May I say, long may he remain the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I just say I accept the kind words of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I can accept unreservedly his kind words on behalf of the hon. members of the House for my father and mother, on the occasion of this great event in their lives, their golden wedding anniversary. His wish for me, of course, I cannot accept in the same light, but I do not want to minimize the one by exploiting the other. I will do that on another occasion.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

MR. H. F. FISHLEIGH (Woodbine): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I might say that I feel a little like a fish out of water and I may do a little floundering around on this occasion. Possibly it is like having a cold shower, after you get into it, it feels much better.

I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, on the very fine way in which you read the Prayers, which have so much meaning. I would also like to congratulate Mr. Speaker himself on the very dignified way in which he carries out his duties.

I know I am not as apt at repeating platitudes as the older hon. members of this House, but I feel we have here a very fine body of men. It is something like sitting in the streetcar, you look at the chap on the other side and they look at you and you size them up. I know we are not on a streetcar, but I feel we are going places. We have passed a Bill for

deepening the St. Lawrence water-way, which has been on the books for many, many years.

In speaking this afternoon, I would like to point out that I am a great admirer of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I think we should call him "Mr. Ontario himself". He seems to be so full of Ontario, I doubt if there is any other man who could answer the questions, and be so enthusiastic as he is about Ontario. I think he should be mentioned for the Nobel Prize along with the others who have been mentioned in the papers. To his left, we have another very capable man, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter), and I marvel at the way he presents Bills with such accuracy. He seems to know all about the Bills. I think that goes for all other hon. ministers who are in charge of the various departments, they know their business and are very sincere in carrying out their duties. That goes, also, for all other hon. members who have been elected, even the Opposition. They are here to do a job for their constituents and not waste time.

In speaking on the Speech from the Throne, I asked the Whip (Mr. Murdoch) what I could speak about. He said that it was up to myself, that I would not be committing my Party to anything by speaking, that it was just a chance to "get it off my chest." I asked him if

after I had spoken, I would be referred to in any committee, and he said I was not, I was just to sit down. He said this was just a chance to let my constituents know that I had said something. In speaking in this Debate, I am very much like the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), nothing happens. I just give it, and sit down. The difference between us is the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) cannot get a seconder, so he could speak for five years and nothing would happen.

MR. FISHLEIGH: We will have to be on our dignity this afternoon, because we have in the gallery the Stratford Normal School. We will have to watch our grammar. I think the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Edwards) should stand up and make a bow to his constituents up there.

I would like to say a few words on housing. As you know, we have had a scarcity of housing in Toronto and, when I speak of Toronto, you can just imagine that it is Stratford, London, Sarnia, Woodstock or any other city. The same thing applies to other towns as well as Toronto, but perhaps in a little lesser degree. I would like you to keep that in mind. In the city of Toronto, we had a housing shortage even during the depression but did not realize it. During that period people were doubled up and when the war came on the boys went overseas, and when they came back, they had a little money and married, and bought bungalows for themselves. The people who were left in those houses were doing better, with the result they

did not take in extra tenants. As a matter of fact, in the city of Toronto, there are fewer people living to-day than there was during the depression years. Due to rent control, very few of them wished to take in roomers and the net result is you have people living in basements and in attics and all manner of places where they should not be. Around Toronto, there are hundreds of people living in basements with tar-paper covering, waiting for the day when they will have enough money to continue the house to the roof.

(Page B-1 follows.)

did not take in extra women. As a matter of fact,
in the city of Detroit, the lower people living
to-day have their [illegible] impression years. Due
to good morbol, we saw [illegible] to take in
[illegible] and the [illegible] will have people living
in boarding and in [illegible] of places
where they should not [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] living in [illegible] with far-paper
[illegible], relating to [illegible] they will have
[illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] roof.

(Page [illegible] of 11.)

To augment that situation, we had an influx of immigrants into Canada, 176,000 people coming into this country, and whereas they were presumed to work on the farms, sooner or later they seemed to come to Toronto, which also makes the walls bulge, even further.

Toronto is the second largest "boom town" in Canada, so I am told, surpassed only by the City of Edmonton, where they have a boom on account of the oil. Toronto seems to be the cross-roads for Canada, at least for Ontario.

Now, I know it is a bad thing to read a speech, but I would like to read you a few extracts from the Financial Post, as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Industrial increase | 220% | over | 1950, | 452,000.00 |
| Engineering " | 113% | " | 1950, | 859,000.00 |
| Commercial " | 24% | " | 1950, | 548,000.00 |
| Housing Dropped | 19% | | | 437,000.00" |

That is due, I think, rightly or wrongly, to the fact that the Dominion Government felt more of the material should be going into industry for war purposes, and the loans were curtailed. Because of this curtailment, it will take us at least two years to gather momentum, even if we started to-morrow. It takes quite a while to start the ball rolling, as far as housing is concerned.

The question is, as to whether or not we should proceed with housing when there is a shortage of steel and cement. Personally, I think we should. Housing is almost a necessity for the war effort. Even in the early pioneer days, when the Indians were shooting arrows at the settlers, the first thing the settlers did was to build homes. I think the same principle applies to-day. We should have better housing for our people.

We are not worried so much about the man who is able to buy a fifty thousand dollar home, or a twenty-five thousand dollar home or a fifteen thousand dollar home. There is enough property of that kind up in the northern part of the city and in the suburbs. We are worried more particularly about the working men and the white-collar men, who have a little money, but whose earnings are not too high, the man who buys the Victory Bonds and whose sons leave to go to war, and the fatherly old gentlemen, who have retired. They are the ones who were caught in this pinch, and they are bearing the brunt.

I am glad to see that now the smaller communities will find it easier to borrow money. There is very little building in Ontario outside of the cities, and there is plenty of opportunity for building there.

If you went out, even to Oshawa, and tried to get a mortage, you would be told, "Oh, that is too far away; we cannot place a mortgage out there". The same thing applies at Malton, You are told that it is too far out of the city, and you cannot get a mortgage, so the Government will, of necessity, have to do something with regard to permitting mortgages to farmers and the people in the smaller towns.

In the Woodbine riding, when I was canvassing from door to door, I noticed that at one place there were six people living in a six-roomed semi-detached house. You could tell the occupants were working, because the milk and bread was at the door, and apparently there was nobody home to take it in.

I do not believe that the people of that riding want to live under those conditions, but they have no alternative. There should be a way established by which they can borrow money. There are thousands and thousands of semi-detached houses which could easily be converted into four-room dwellings. In many cases, in order to do that, it would only mean doing away with one stairway. They could easily be furnished with modern kitchenettes and bathrooms. After all, Mr. Deputy Speaker, a house is still good if the wall structure is good. Here in Canada we seem to think

that when a house gets to be thirty years old, it should be torn down, that it is no longer of any use, and it is impossible to get a mortgage on it. But when the wall structure is good, there is no need to tear it down. The owner should be able to raise a mortgage, if he wants to.

People do not want to live in the suburbs; they want to live where they are used to living, and they could, if they were enabled to convert their houses.

MR. SALSBERG: Do you suggest the Government should make such mortgages available?

MR. FISHLEIGH: I think so. During the election campaign, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was entertained at a house on Eastern Avenue, where there was a going-away party for a son, who was going to Germany. He was dressed in khaki. While there, I was informed that the next week the family was to be evicted from their home, and as quickly as I could, I made arrangements for them to go down to little Norway. I certainly do not think we want to feel that when the boys go go overseas, to protect their homes, their fathers and mothers in a position where they may be evicted.

I have a neighbour next door, who was being evicted, I was at a Progressive-Conservative meeting

which was very largely attended by 300 or 400 people, and while I was on the platform, a youngster came to the door and said, "Mom, mom". I was asked to leave the platform, and I took this lady home, and learned that her husband had died while she was attending the meeting. She said, "Well, my housing problem is over; I can now go into a room". So I think if any hon. member thinks we should not do something about housing in the city of Toronto, he is wrong.

Even in the United States, they do more for housing than we do here.

I was in Paris this summer, and as the hon. members may know, it is rather hard to get a good, square, American meal there, I went in with a young soldier from California, who took me to the American Consul's office where they serve about a thousand meals a day to their own people. We had a fine meal. The next day, I was invited there again, but I noticed that the lad was not so cheerful as he had been the day before. I said to him, "What is the matter?", and he said, "I received a letter from my girl friend in California, and she has decided she is going to marry one of the local boys". I said, "That is all right; there are millions of girls in the world, and maybe there will be another one for you". He said, "That is

not all; before I left, I bought a house for the young lady, and it will be ready when I get out of the army in the spring". I said, "How on earth can you buy a house on army pay?". He said he had worked in a garage, and had saved about $500., and made a payment on this house, and it was costing him $75. a month to carry it. The house was valued at about $10,000. He said, "We build houses in California by mass production".

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think mass production is the answer. We must have mass production if we are going to get the prices down, and solve our problem.

But, Mr. Deputy Speaker, how on earth can we have mass production, when the outside municipalities do not want to subdivide the land? Naturally, they want the industries, which perhaps pay more in taxes. Every time you subdivide a farm in order to build 50 houses, you need a school, and schools are very expensive to build these days. Perhaps I should go so far as to say that the province should assume some of the cost of the schools. I believe it is my duty to say what I am saying at the present time.

In order to solve the problem of housing by mass production, we have to have the land, and certainly the municipalities do not wish to have it

sub-divided.

I do not think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that if we had amalgamation, it would solve the problem; I do not think the unification of services will solve it. We have allowed it to drift too long. It would take too long to get things organized.

When I was on the City Council, during the war, they commended the building of a sewage disposal plant on the waterfront, which will be completed sometime this summer. Mr. Bosley is still buying land for the Civic Centre. So you can see how necessary it is that we all co-operate in regard to the erection of houses.

I think if we want to build thirty thousand houses in the next four years, it will be necessary to go outside the magic circle --the cellophane circle -- of these municipalities, to acquire land of our own, in Toronto township. There is beautiful land there in Vaughan, and in Scarboro, and linking these together, is the provincial highway under construction, and the people will be able to get into the city of Toronto in five minutes, when that highway is completed.

(B-8 follows)

Supposing we were to go ahead with a scheme to assemble thirty thousand homes, with a down payment of one thousand dollars, and requiring seventy-five dollars a month to carry them. How long would it take us? If we started now to accumulate the land, it would take at least six months to buy the land, and after you had purchased the land, you would have to have it surveyed, and there are only about 600 surveyors in the Province of Ontario, so we might have to await our turn. It is possible, of course, that we might be able to use the services of the Provincial surveyors.

Then we would have to draw up plans, which might take a month or two, and after all our plans were drawn, we would have to submit them to the school board, and they would select a site, and that would take up quite considerable time.

Then the Council would take a proportion for park purposes, probably five or ten percent, and after that, we would have to send the plans to York Township, and they would look them over, and give their consent, and after we had secured their consent, we would have to take it to our own planning board, and that would take a month or more, going back and forth, and after the Hon. Minister had signed the

plans, then the lawyers would have to look into the land deals to see that there were no mortgages against the property, and then we would have to take them to the York County Planning Board, to have the plans registered, and before you have them registered, you have to have them mounted, and that takes a few days.

So, all in all, if you started a housing scheme now, you would not be able to commence building houses for at least a year and a half, even if everything went very smoothly, because of the implications which are involved.

Let us suppose that after a year and a half, you had this land available for use, then you would have to sell it to the private builders, of course, at a profit. If you made $500 profit on each lot, that would be a million and a half dollars, and in addition to that, you could also make a profit on the sale of business property. Actually you would not be committing the Province to a deficit at all, but to a profit. There is bound to be a profit, even after you pay for sewers, water, schools, a sewage disposal plant, and so on.

In order to do this, the Department of Planning and Development would have to be given some power, to

go out and buy the land, sell it, and promote the sales.

It is a straight business proposition, and I believe we could do it. It is a matter of dollars and cents, and a little bit of initiative.

When the land was sold, then we would have our money back, probably within the first two years. It might originally cost us fifty million dollars to promote thirty thousand houses, but the money would come back, when the houses were built on the land, because you have to pay for the land when the house is built upon it.

I would like to leave this thought with the hon. members that what applies to Toronto, also applies to other municipalities, such as Woodstock, Sarnia, and even up in Temiskaming, where houses are badly needed.

There are other municipalities which are not large enough to do anything towards solving the problem, and I think something probably will have to be done.

In closing I would ask the hon. members to give some thought to this matter, realizing that even if we started to-day, we could not solve our problem for at least three years, and also realizing that it

is very difficult to purchase land in the district surrounding the municipalities. I do not think you could buy land for even twenty-five houses in any of the surrounding municipalities at a reasonable price, which would enable you to build the houses. The matter is really that serious. I do not think we should wait for the municipalities; we will have to do the job ourselves.

(Take "C" follows)

A. J. REAUME (Essex North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to say in opening how I feel. I am impressed with the friendly feeling of all the hon. members of the House. I have not heard an unkind word said about anybody yet, and I am just wondering if this is the calm, probably, before the storm. However, I think it is an excellent thing that men of all parties can meet in the House for a common purpose, and I am sure, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that all of us here are trying to do a good job for the people.

I was impressed with the words of the hon. Premier a week ago when he spoke of the way a good Government should operate -- the responsibilities and functions of the Government, I think his words were words of good advice to all of us. I was also impressed with the words from our own side about the function of the Opposition, and certainly the Opposition has an important function. I want to say at the outset, that I do not think that the only purpose of Opposition is to oppose simply for the purpose of making a speech, but I think that criticism coming from the Opposition should be at all times made in a friendly way, a Christian way, and with the purpose and intention of doing some

good.

I was happy, indeed when I heard members of the House pay tribute to Mr. Speaker, and I am sorry that he is not here now. Mr. Speaker comes from my home town, and I did want to join with the others in saying that he has brought honour to himself and his family and to his friends, and he has brought honour to the people of Windsor, and all of us -- it makes no difference from what party -- are properly proud of him, and I am sure that with his Christian mind we can feel certain that he shall guide us along the proper road.

I want to say a word, too, about the members of the Cabinet with whom I have had to deal for a long time past. There is not one from the hon. Premier down but who has always treated the community from which I come in a very excellent fashion. It is true, however, that we have not always agreed, nor did we always get everything that we asked for, but I think it is fair to say that they were always cordial and kind, and I am sure that all of them are doing the best they can.

Most of the hon. members of the House have heard something, I am sure, about the city from which

I come, and there are some other people who have written certain things about it.

I do not know whether some of these people who come from so far away know more about it than we do at home, but while I am at it here to-day, I think I should tell you something about Windsor as a community.

Windsor is on the back porch, or the front porch, whichever way you want to put it of millions of people--

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): The banana belt.

MR. REAUME: The banana belt, correct. And coming over the bridge and through the tunnel every year are many, many millions of people from the States. It is said, and it is true, that there are more people enter Canada by way of Windsor from the States than all other ports of entry combined. That is not excepting Niagara Falls, either, but it is our job in Windsor, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to give our friends from the States a good impression of the country as a whole, because it is the first place that they see.

Along that line I want to say that we do everything that we can in a kind sort of a way in order

that we may impress the people from the States who are going to other parts of Canada, that Canada is a fine place, and it certainly is.

You have heard something, I am sure, of the strikes that have occurred in Windsor. Throughout the war and after, I have had the honour of being the mayor of that great place. I have, incidentally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, been the mayor of Windsor twice as long as any man alive, or even men who are now dead, and although I realize that there are some who wish I were dead, I want to say to them that I never felt better in the forty-five years' time that I have been on earth.

It is true that we have had some strikes, because Windsor is a growing, expanding place. There has been a strike or strikes which I think probably should not have occurred. As a matter of fact, I think I am walking on safe ground when I say that in almost every strike there is nobody who can win in the long run, but strikes sometimes become essential because after all, a strike, we must bear in mind, is the only weapon in the hands of the working classes of people, which they can use as a last resort.

In regard to the recent strike which occurred in Windsor. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is here today and I am happy that he is, and I want to say what could have been a very bad strike, by the intervention of the Government in the person of the hon. Minister and his Deputy, was brought to an end, and I want to say on behalf of the people of Windsor that we thank him wholeheartedly for his efforts, because it is important that the House should know that he worked night and day in order that the strike might be settled and finally brought to a conclusion, and I am happy to say, too, that it set a pattern which, I am sure, we can follow, and I am certain that we are now on the right road.

I think, too, in passing, I want to observe that when I first approached him in his office in Toronto about having his staff and himself intervene, he said to me -- and he can correct me if I am wrong -- "It is not the ordinary thing to do, to step into these affairs, until such time as we are asked to come in by both parties concerned." I said to him, "I think I am speaking for both parties as mayor, and if something is not done, and eight thousand or more people find themselves unemployed,

(Page C-6 follows.)

it will have a tremendous effect upon the community, and certainly an effect upon the Province."

Inside of fifteen minutes he sent out wires to both of the principals involved, called them into his office in Toronto, and for something like twenty days and nights, he worked with them here in Toronto and also back home, and finally resolved the differences. Once again, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to say to the hon. Minister that everybody in Windsor is very happy indeed, and very proud of the job he has done.

I think it is important that I should tell you something about Windsor, because we have had so much advertising. Some of it, I think, has been adverse, and I want to acquaint the hon. members of the House with a community that I think is equally as important in the affairs of the Province, and indeed of the country, as any of the other communities.

We just want to take our place beside all of you, and to contribute our part. I want to say that in the war, one of the greatest and the most important jobs was assigned to the people of the community from which I come, and that job was this: we were asked to put the armies of the Empire

and their allies upon wheels, and I think that you will all admit that we did that job in good fashion. It was proven, because in the history books of World War II you will find that it is written that in the battle of El Alamein which they claim was the turning point of the war, in that battle will be found almost exclusively used the materials which were made in the town from which I come.

We were proud of that fact; we are still. It was from the City of Windsor that came the famous Essex Scottish, who, along with the regiments from Hamilton and other places, were the first of the Canadian boys to make a test on the fortresses lined up by the enemies on the beaches of France. Many gallons of blood were spilt in that battle, and many thousands of our boys are still buried there. Those fellows are not coming back, but we have a job to do, to preserve the things for which they fought, and I am sure that every hon. member of the House will do his part in doing that job.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there has been some mention -- I do not want to be critical -- but there has been some mention of the fact that a great number of grants that have been coming from the Government in

the way of helping the cities and the towns and the hamlets all over the Province. I want to say, in passing, that we are always grateful and thankful for anything that you do for us, but the costs of operation in the communities at the moment, and for some time past, have been going up, and the taxes are as high on real property as we dare put them.

We are now getting into the field of taxing people out of the ownership of their own homes, and I say to the Government that you must have caution, you must watch the financing and the direction of the affairs of every community in the whole of the Province -- and I am sure that you are -- because if you do not, you will go back again to the early days of 1931 and 1932 when many of the places found themselves unable to pay principal and interest on the bonds they had sold, and the credit of the people of the community is only as good as the credit of the community in which they have their homes, because if the credit of a community is impaired, then there is not much sense of going out, trying to borrow money to build homes because you must safeguard and you must always fight for the credit of the community, because once

the credit goes down, the people go down with it, and we should always adhere to the policy whenever we borrow any money from anybody, of trying to pay it back one hundred cents for every dollar that we borrow, and not by trying to settle on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar, as though we were going to an auction sale.

As one illustration, Mr. Deputy Speaker, of how the Government hands out grants with the one hand and takes them away from us with the other, I would just like to point out one thing, and probably it could be given some thought. You know, in Windsor and in Toronto and in other places we own our own streets -- or, at least, we think we own our own streets. We ought to own them; we built them and paid for them, such as they are. Upon those streets operate our fire trucks, our Board of Works trucks, the buses that we own and operate, the police cars, and we have to pay a gasoline tax on each and every gallon of gas for the purpose of operating our own vehicles upon our streets. It would be just as sensible and reasonable to charge a farmer taxes for the fuel that he burns in his truck or tractor while operating upon his own farm. I would say off-hand in the City of Windsor

the Government of the day extracts about $150,000 or more from our people by reason of charging us the gas tax for the right to drive upon our own streets. Now, that point I leave in the hands and in the fair minds of the Cabinet. I think you will find that holds true over the whole of the Province, and certainly it will not help us out in any way if you are going to give us grants with one hand, and take them back with the other.

I would like to say a word. Mr. Deputy Speaker -- it has already been mentioned, and very ably mentioned, too -- and that is in the field of housing. In the city from which I come after a complete survey I find that there are four thousand heads of families, and their families who are not housed properly. What the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Fishleigh) has said is perfectly true. I have seen it with my own eyes. There are people with families who are occupying basements, attics, garages and quarters that are not suitable for animals, let alone for people, and, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it was not until the time when a tremendous amount of pressure came from the various parts of the Province that the Province

entered into the housing field at all. All throughout the war when the housing was bad, and really bad --- --- equally as bad as it is right now --- the Federal Government and ourselves, along with others, I presume, were constantly after the Province of Ontario to enter the housing field, and it was not so long ago that they finally entered it, and I am happy to say that by the efforts of the Government and the efforts of Ottawa and ourselves, that finally they have entered the housing field in a form, whereby the Federal Government pays 75 cents of each dollar on housing, the Province, I think, 17½ cents, and we pay the balance.

(Take "D" FOLLOWS)

We are only scratching at the surface in housing. Now, what did inadequate housing do? It promoted in a big way, the breaking down of the fundamental things that are good in Canada. It broke up homes. If you go into the reports of the Children's Aid Societies, you will find the costs of those societies are going up every year. One of the reasons for it, the most important thing behind it,is that the families have not a proper type of housing. I am hopeful that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will announce very shortly, some better plan on housing than we have at the present time. I want to say that when that plan is announced, that we in Windsor want to be the first to catch a train and come to Toronto to speak to you about it, because we need housing and we need it badly.

The other problem which I think should be dealt with is the people at the moment who are unemployed. I think we are all concerned with the possible spread of one "ism" or the other, and is there anything in the world that will spread or bring people into some sort of an "ism" any quicker than being unemployed? Though it is true at the moment that Canada is a country whose economy is as good as it ever was and in the over-all picture, over the whole of Canada, the unemployment problem does not seem to be bad. However, there are

certain spots on the map where unemployment is growing every day and I think the only way to deal with that problem in the interest of the fundamental principles to which we all adhere is by a three-way conference. The province of Ontario has a perfect opportunity now to step ahead in the field and call a three-way conference between the Federal authorities, the province of Ontario, and the various places within the province which are involved. I am certain that a combination of efforts on the part of the Federal authorities, of the province and of ourselves can bring an end to this business of people being unemployed. If we just keep on with the old game of "passing the buck" by saying it is the other chap's fault, the other fellow saying it is our job, I am just wondering if unemployment will not continue to grow and expand.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know everyone in the House is thinking of going home, so I do not want to speak much longer. On behalf of the people who sent me here, I want to say one more thing in connection with the Ford strike, how thankful we are to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley). I want to tell him that as an outcome of the settlement, we in Windsor now have formed a committee and on the committee are people from industry, from the union, the Mayor, and certain members of the

Board of Control. Periodically, we are going to meet and try to pursue a course which will avoid the pitfalls which lead to strike. This committee was formed shortly after the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) had settled the strike in Windsor. Once again, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to offer my thanks to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley).

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate in the absence of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. Yaremko).

Motion agreed to.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I had intended to do some committee work this afternoon, but owing to the fact that we are short-handed, Mr. Speaker being ill, and we would have to divide your services as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House and Mr. Speaker, I think I will let that stand over until Monday. On Monday, we will go ahead with some of the Committee work and some of the government Bills, and then revert to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I might say I am anxious that every hon. member here who wants to speak, should have that opportunity on the debate in reply. At the same time, I would like, if possible, to bring in the Budget somewhere around the 18th to the 20th. I am anxious to allow the debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne, to have priority insofar as possible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Deputy Speaker, could the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) indicate which government Bills are coming up on Monday?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): There are certain resolutions that I would like to dispose of. I would like to dispose of the committee work, I might not call Bills 68 or 69. There are two Bills standing in the name of the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) which I have held off by reason of other business. I would like to deal with those Bills, I am not sure of the numbers.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Are those dealing with the frills and things?

MR. FROST: We are eliminating all frills.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 3:07 p.m.

- - - - - - - -

ONTARIO

# First Session
## of the
# Twenty-Fourth Legislature
## of the
# Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

0

# Volume XIII

Monday, March 10, 1952.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

# THIRTEENTH DAY

## PROCEEDINGS

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker,
Presiding.

- - - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Monday, March 10th, 1952

- - - - - - - -

The House having met. 3 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the day.

HON. F. S. THOMAS (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I would like an opportunity of making a statement of interest not only to members of

the House but in the public interest as well. I refer to the Hills Lake Fish Hatchery near Englehart, Ontario.

At the fall session of the Legislature in September the following statement was made by Mr. E. P. Jolliffe, then leader of the opposition. This statement was made on September 27th, 1951:

> "The matter to which I wanted to refer was this: during the life of this Legislature, there has not been any great demand for work by the Public Accounts Committee, and when it did meet --if it did -- I think it was to take up matters of procedure and accounting, rather than matters of any other nature which at some times have interested previous Public Accounts Committees.
>
> "But there is one matter which has been brought to my attention which I think should go to the Public Accounts Committee, or possibly, if that is not feasible, then to the Criminal Justice Committee. I do not have full information of this, and I do not pretend to, but any information I do have, I am quite prepared to make available at the proper time and place. I am certainly making no charges against any member of the government, but I do wish the matter to be gone into so that whoever may be responsible is brought to account.
>
> "I, and many other hon. members of this House, have frequently visited the district of Temiskaming, and the riding known as Temiskaming, is represented in this House by a C.C.F. member. I visited the place, and so did the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison).
>
> "Recently there has been under way the construction of a fish hatchery in that area, which has been somewhat prolonged, and evidence has been placed before me of a somewhat shocking nature indicating the improper expenditure of public funds in connection with that fish hatchery. This has been brought to my attention very recently.

> The hon. Member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) has gone into it to the best of his ability, and has ascertained that a number of witnesses are now prepared to appear if called upon, and to testify as to what occurred.
>
> "I wish to make it very clear that I am not making any charges, but I think it is proper to give notice that the witnesses are available and that information is available, and we shall tender it as soon as it is made, in order to make certain that the facts are established, and if anybody has been guilty of improper conduct, that they shall be held responsible for their actions."

The Minister of Public Works at the time instructed the Deputy Minister to investigate this matter. The Superintendent in charge of the construction work was brought to Toronto on October the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, for questioning.

As the work was nearing completion, an effort was made to finish same before severe weather would set it. Shortly after taking over the office of Minister of Public Works on October 2nd, I was acquainted by the Deputy Minister as to the Departmental investigation that was under way and authorized same to be continued with all possible speed.

As a result of this investigation, a meeting was held on December 19th, 1951, in the office of the Deputy Minister, the following being present:

(Page A-4 follows.)

The Hon. F. S. Thomas - Minister

A. R. Herbert, M.P.P. for Temiskaming

G. N. Williams - Deputy Minister

S. Wood - Executive Assistant

V. L. Gladman - Architect

The alleged irregularities were discussed and instructions were given to close down the work at the Hatchery on December 21st, 1951, with the exception of the completion of the New Assistant Manager's Residence, and only a few men were retained to carry on this work.

Officials of the Department were sent to Hills Lake and took an inventory of all food and materials on hand, and the grocery supplies on hand at the time were returned and credit obtained.

On January 15th and 16th the Architect in charge of the work, together with two assistants, went to Hills Lake and made a re-check of all materials and equipment on hand and had them stored in a locked building and the keys handed over to the Hatchery Manager. Also on January 16th, on my instructions, the Deputy Minister and the Executive Assistant interviewed Acting Commissioner Moss of the Ontario Provincial Police in regard to having a report made dealing with the statement made by Mr. Jolliffe, including information obtained from the Department's investigations.

Inspector Kennedy of the Ontario Provincial Police was detailed to investigate and he made two

trips to Englehart and Hills Lake on January 18th to the 26th and February 4th to 14th, both inclusive. Inspector Kennedy's report was submitted on February 21st, 1952.

In consultation with the Department of the Attorney-General, it was decided to lay charges against the Superintendent under the Criminal Code and he was arrested by Inspector Kennedy and Corporal Keeler on Friday, March the 7th, and was released on bail of $4,000.00, and was immediately suspended as Superintendent of Construction until further notice.

Mr. Speaker, I would like also to add that the Department of Lands and Forests officials had nothing to do with construction of this job nor, for that matter, the employees of any other Department.

That is the statement, sir, which I wished to lay before the House.

MR. G. C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, before you call the Orders of the Day I ask your permission to perform a very, very happy duty. It is the birthday today of the hon. member for Ft. William (Mr. Mapledoram). I know that we all wish him many happy returns of the day and on behalf of the hon. members we have a little gift on his desk, as you will see.

We hope he will have many years of health, happiness and joy and may he remain always as young as the plant on his desk.

MR. C. MAPLEDORAM (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank all my friends in the House and to say that it is entirely a surprise to me to receive this beautiful bouquet, and I will look after it and keep it young, as you wish me to do.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th order, second reading of Bill No. 47, an Act to amend the Vocational Education Act. Mr. Dunlop.

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education): moves second reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, I wish to outline the reason for an amendment to the Vocational Education Act. Members of the House may recall that just last week the former president of the University of Chicago, in an address made at Convocation Hall at the University of Toronto, stated as his opinion that the setting up of vocational education in the United States had been a major error. The reason for stating that was, as he said, that vocational education in the United States had become simply training and nothing else.

In Ontario, vocational education has always included history and English, mathematics and science as well, as physical and health education, and

we have in Ontario forty-five vocational schools of which twenty-four are composite schools and there are well over thirty thousand students in those schods.

A young person, boy or girl, leaving the public school or the separate school, leaving an elementary school, then has the choice of one of three schools to attend in most cities and towns in this province. He may go to the collegiate institute for academic training or to the technical school for technical training or to the high school of commerce for commercial training.

It had been the case some time ago -- I am sorry that it ever was -- that some people had the idea that those who attended technical and commercial schools were perhaps not as well qualified as those who attended collegiate institutes. Such is not the case; it is simply a matter of finding out what is best for the boy or girl concerned and so we have these vocational schools. The training in all of them, in the commercial schools, as well as in the technical schools and composite schools, is always based on a liberal education in the humanities plus always a certain technical or commercial training.

It might be asked why that is so. In the first place, we are particularly anxious at all times, Mr. Speaker, to provide a good liberal education no matter what the school may be or who the pupil may be, and in these vocational schools we have teachers well qualified in that particular type of work.

(Take "B" follows)

Then, a certain sort of vocational school is known as an industrial school. An industrial school is a type, as I have said, of vocational school and it provides for the benefit of what are called "slow learners". These "slow learners" are provided for in the first place in the elementary schools in what are called "auxiliary classes" or "opportunity classes." The children go there until they are thirteen years of age, when some other provision has to be made, and the provision is the special industrial school. There are three of these schools in Toronto and two in Hamilton; there are 603 boys enrolled in these schools and 381 girls. I do not know whether anyone wants to draw the conclusion that there are more slow learners among boys than girls, that is not the case, however, the number is greater among boys than girls.

In these special industrial schools, the teachers are particularly well qualified and are specially trained for their work. Then the point arises, what do we do to enable these slow learners in the auxiliary or opportunity classes to find a place for themselves. We provide a place for them in the special industrial schools. Sometimes, parents would rather the children stay in the auxiliary classes, but it is not as a rule for the good of all concerned that they be kept there.

We are providing in this amendment to the Act, a means by which these slow learners may go on from the opportunity classes to the industrial schools under the Vocational Education Act and be properly taken care of there.

In these schools young people are treated as individuals and they get individual instruction. The teachers are so trained and so selected that they make friends with these slow learners and do their best for them in every way.

We tried some time ago to see how these industrial schools worked out by making a survey of the Jarvis Street School for boys, in which there are courses in such subjects as woodworking, metal working, automobile mechanics, painting and decorating, sheet metal work, printing, etc. A survey was made of a thousand former students of this school and it was found that only 2.2 percent were unemployed; 22 out of 1000 were unemployed; the average income of 56 of them was $45.00 a week when the survey was made, a little above the average income for people generally at that time. Only 11 of the thousand were in penal institutions. One of them is doing particularly good work as foreman of a five-colour printing press.

In this amendment, Mr. Speaker, it is proposed that we arrange to admit any slow learner from an

opportunity class to an industrial school by setting up a board to examine the pupil in question and if he is suitable for admission, we are going to admit him to the special industrial school. That, Mr. Speaker, is the purpose of this amendment.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion that this Bill should not receive second reading at this time, but should be held back for a later date in this Session, before we consider it. It is quite obvious, Mr. Speaker, that this Bill No. 47, and one or two similar Bills, seek to bring about certain changes within our educational system. They are piece-meal in character on a subject that was recognized years ago as requiring a most fundamental overhauling.

Recently the people of this province have had occasion to feel a bit unsure about the trends in the Department of Education. The people were amazed to read in the daily press that the new hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) is declaring war on what he called "frills". He also spelled it out in one of his public addresses as referring to athletics, music, physical education and other subjects. The effect of these speeches dealing with basic policy in our educational setup caused grave concern. One newspaper that is a supporter of the Government, the Toronto Telegram, was justified in

predicting on the basis of these utterances of the new hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) that:

> "A major policy change may be coming in the Department of Education".

I am not attempting at this point to argue the merits or demerits of the ideas that the new hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) gave expression to. I am, however, obliged to say that a great many people in this province feel that these were utterances which could be considered as expressions of obscurantism and reaction in the realm of education. May I say I was rather surprised that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. House group (Mr. Grummett) expressed satisfaction with the indicated changes.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister); Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to just what he is addressing his remarks? Is it to the matter of vocational education or to the matter of general policies of the Department of Education? If so, Mr. Speaker, may I point out that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) had the same opportunity of addressing the House as did the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett). My recollection is he said nothing about education at all, he talked about general world conditions and some other interesting topics which had nothing whatever to do with

the province. If the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is going to take this opportunity to speak on the general policies of the Department of Education, may I point out that he is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and I might say that if he gives me a chance, he will find out that I am dealing with the Bill. The reason I mentioned at this moment, the public statements of the new hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) on matters of education, is because I feel, as I am sure many people of this province do, that this is an effort on the part of the Department of Education to bring about certain changes in our educational system which I think we should not undertake until such time as this House will give careful study to the Hope Report. Now, is that beginning to clear it up? The people of this province, educators and laymen, feel that for a long time a study of our educational system was necessary. The Conservative Government, under the Premiership of Mr. Drew, recognized that need, and in 1945, appointed a Royal Commission headed by Mr. Justice Hope. Now, Mr. Speaker, what were the references to that Commission as presented in a Bill? I think I am quite in order in arguing against a Bill dealing with---

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I think this has been the liveliest afternoon we have had in this Session, it is just like old times. I do feel the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is wandering. If we are going to have a debate on the Hope Report, let us have it at some relevant time. We have heard a great deal about the Report in the past several years. I feel we have before us a Bill dealing with a straight matter of vocational education and let us try and confine it to that. I would suggest to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that he confine his remarks to the Bill without all of the preamble leading up to it.

MR. SALSBERG: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The reason why I am referring to the Hope Report -- I am not undertaking to discuss it, and I assure you I have no intention of doing it on this occasion -- the reason I am referring to the report and the references to that Commission is because in the references it is stated very definitely:

> "This Government do hereby appoint you to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the provincial education system, and without derogating from the generality thereof, including courses of study, text books, examinations, financing, and the general system and scheme of elementary and secondary schools, involving public schools, separate schools, continuation schools, high schools, collegiate institutes, vocational schools--"

That Commission was asked to study our educational schools. The Commission worked for five years at a cost to the people of the province of about three hundred thousand dollars, and it made definite proposals in regard to vocational training and to vocational schools. I say, Mr. Speaker, the Report of the Royal Commission has been evaded by this Government and there is a conspiracy of silence against it, there is a refusal to take up that important Report and present it to the House for full discussion. I do not fully agree with all of the recommendations contained in the Hope Report, but I do submit that the Report merits at least a discussion and an expression of opinion from the Government and other groups in this House. I think we should set aside at least two days for discussion on the recommendations of the Hope Report before we begin a piece-meal effort to fix up vocational schools.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I remind the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that at the last regular Session I took the first opportunity in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, to discuss that Report and to give a statement of policy. Following that, I have never heard the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) mention the Report. I am sure if he will just take time to read what I said last February in the debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne

in connection with the Hope Report, that is still the policy of the Government.

MR. SALSBERG: Why are you afraid of that Report? Why not have a discussion on it?

MR. FROST: Not afraid at all. The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has had the opportunity of discussing that Report a dozen times, and he has shied away from it on different occasions.

MR. SALSBERG: No, I did not.

MR. FROST: I might say I have given a statement of policy which stands; as the statement of policy in connection with the Hope Report. There is nothing to stop any hon. member here who wants to discuss anything relating to the Hope Report. That was the policy of the Government a year ago, and that is the policy to-day.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I must take exception It is not correct that I had an opportunity to discuss the Hope Report. After that long awaited Report was presented, after years of hope and clamour, we could not possibly discuss it intelligently until we studied it. I am trying to speak and hon. members on the other side are trying to stop me. The hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) is sitting on pins and needles, he is apparently afraid of a discussion on the Hope

Report. I am willing that we should have a discussion at any time. Let us have it. I think the Government is afraid of the Report.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I have asked the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to pull in the reins a little bit and speak on this Bill. It is the privilege of every hon. member of the House to discuss generalities on two occasions, the Speech from the Throne and the Budget. I believe the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has spoken on the Throne Debate and there will be ample opportunity, I am quite satisfied, in the Budget Debate, for any hon. member including the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) to refer to the Hope Report all he wants. At this time, let us confine it to the matter we are discussing, the Bill dealing with vocational education.

(Page C-1 follows)

We are discussing the matter of the Bill dealing with vocational education.

MR. SALSBERG: May I, Mr. Speaker --

MR. SPEAKER: May I request that we get on with this Bill without further discussion.

MR. SALSBERG: With full appreciation of your ruling, and without desiring in any way to make it difficult for you, Mr. Speaker, may I ask you whether in discussing the Bill regarding changes in the educational system, it is not within the scope of the discussion on second reading to revert to basic information which dealt with that very subject? I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that it is not out of order, and I think you can hardly discuss the principle of this Bill without referring to the findings of a Commission composed of some of the best men who worked on it for five years, and who have something to say about it.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I point out one or two things to the House to clarify this matter. First of all, may I say that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has imputed that the Government -- which, of course, includes myself, -- is trying to avoid or evade a

discussion on the Hope report. The hon. member is completely wrong, and I think he knows it.

May I say that at the first opportunity of speaking to this House after the Hope report was presented, I stated what the Government policy was. I read the Hope report, which I think is more than the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) did --

MR. SALSBERG: Now you are imputing.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Very well, if the hon. member read it, I will withdraw my statement.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that I have had many inquiries relative to the Hope report, and I have always referred people who inquired, to my speech of that time.

During the election which was held last fall, the matter was not raised, insofar as I am aware, by any of the opposing leaders, and I took the opportunity myself in one of the eastern ridings to read again the statement I made in the House. That is the policy which has been passed on by the people, and there is no evasion.

Mr. Speaker, concerning this Bill: if the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) wants to refer to relevant items in the Hope report dealing

with this problem, of course, it is his privilege to do so. If he wants to deal with certain references and certain recommendations relative to vocational education, we will be glad to hear his views, but that does not involve a debate on all the immense number of recommendations by that Commission.

I think that clears it up. If the hon.member wants to refer to the Hope report, we will be glad to hear his references and recommendations in connection with vocational education.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Hon. Prime Minister, my submission is this; that we should not deal with any legislation which seeks to bring about changes in the educational system, without a full-dress discussion on the recommendations of the Hope commission. It is only after such a discussion, in which the Government,through the Hon. Prime Minister, or the Hon. Minister of Education, will clearly state the Government's position on all the major recommendations made by the Commission, that the House will be in a position to intelligently discuss the legislation which will be before it. I suggest, until this is done, we are being asked to either ignore completely the work, the findings and the recommendations of the

Commission headed by Mr. Justice Hope, or we are being asked to deal in a piece-meal fashion with it.

I think the Hon. Prime Minister should agree to set aside a day or two in which the Hon. Minister of Education can give an introduction, and present the Government's policies, and the Government's position in regard to the major items recommended. Let us have a full discussion in the House, and then we will be able to deal with matters affecting the fundamentals of our education system.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion that Bill No.47 should not now be read a second time, but be referred back, at least until after the discussions will have been heard in the Legislature.

MR. C. H. LYONS (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr.Speaker, following the remark by the hon. member for St.Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), may I say that there should be in this House a certain degree of unity amongst the groups represented. I am in favour of unity, but I am not in favour of the type of unity which was enjoyed by Jonah when he was swallowed by the whale, when he said, "It looks as if there was only one left over."

MR. G. C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, it appeared to me as the hon. member for St.

Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) was speaking, when he said we should have a full-dress discussion by every hon. member of this House, that if we allowed him to have his way, nobody in the House would have any chance to debate it at all.

MR. SALSBERG: I am through with the floor; it is yours.

MR. F. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition ): Mr. Speaker, I hope and believe that before this Session concludes I will have a number of opportunities -- and so will my colleagues -- to differ sharply with Government policy, that is, if it introduces any important legislation in this Session. We have had notice, but that is all so far. I cannot get unduly exercized about the particular Bill before the House at this time. I do not understand the temperament of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) in bringing this matter before the Legislature in the manner in which he has.

This is a Bill introduced by the Hon.Minister of Education which seeks to do a specific thing. The idea I have in my mind, Mr. Speaker, is I think it would be well if Bills like this one were referred to the Educational Committee. I think this is the first

year we have had a Standing Committee on Education. We have had legal Bills in the House referred to the Legal Committee; Bills affecting agriculture are always taken up in the Agricultural Committee, and it seems to me it is quite appropriate and quite proper that Bills of this character should be referred to the Education Committee, and there they can be gone into and studied from every angle, and reported back to the Legislature.

The Hon. Prime Minister in the earlier part of the Session said it was his plan to give more work to the Committees of this House. I agree with him. I think we should have more Committee work, and I think there should emerge from these Committees to the floor of the Legislature, much more legislation than presently is the case, and I suggest to the Hon. Prime Minister that this is the logical time to start, by referring this Bill to the Educational Committee, so that it may be studied there, and reported upon to the House.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I say that this Bill really has no ground for controversy. The Bill provides that children of thirteen years of age who have been in attendance at

auxiliary classes, and who are eligible for admission to such classes may, on a recommendation, approved by the Minister or examining board, be admitted to the special industrial classes established by the Board for the purpose of giving vocational education. The purpose of the Bill is simply to give an opportunity to children who, I understand, have not the ability to progress in a normal way to attend for the purpose of vocational education. While I agree with the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that we are referring a great many Bills to special committees this year, more than we have in the past, and there will, no doubt, be matters in connection with education which might merit discussion, but I doubt whether this little routine Bill has any of those elements.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I think the question which arises in one's mind, following what the Hon. Prime Minister has said, is this: I agree with him that in this Bill I can see no objectionable features. I think my mind was clear on it until the hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) spoke about it this afternoon. I think the point to keep in mind is the fact that this Bill, if it goes before the Education Committee will be passed upon, and come back as a matter of form. I think all Bills referring to education,

(Page C-8 follows.)

should be referred to the Education Committee, and then the Bills which are not so important, will go through in the natural course, and the ones which are of more importance, will be recognized by the Committee, and debated at length. But how can you pick and choose what should go before the Committee, and what should not?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): We will give consideration to that, later on.

MR. DUNLOP: This Bill provides equality of opportunities for those who otherwise would not have it.

MR. W. H. HOUCK: (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question of the Hon. Minister? He spoke about the auxiliary classes, the industrial classes, and so forth. Who decides into which category these children should go.

MR. DUNLOP: I have a bill coming up, Mr. Speaker, regarding the auxilliary classes, which will make one part of it clear. In this case we are setting up a Board to decide who should go on to the industrial classes.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE AUXILLIARY CLASSES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th order; second reading

of Bill No. 66, "An Act to amend the Auxilliary Classes Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purposes of this Bill are three-fold. There is in the Act now, regarding auxilliary classes, a reference to a school medical inspector. We have not those any more, and the reference is obsolete, so we are changing that, in order that we may have a local qualified psychiatrist or a local qualified medical practitioner on the particular board, to decide who should go to the auxilliary classes, and who should not.

Then we have, in many cases, more than one inspector in a locality. The old Act, which is now proposed to be amended, provided that the school inspector must be a member of the Board. We are proposing now that the senior school inspector may now nominate one of the other inspectors to take his place. Then there is the principal of the school. Those three make up the Board to decide who shall go to the auxilliary classes, and who shall go to the ordinary elementary classes.

That is the purpose of the Bill, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee.

MR. Downer in the Chair.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I beg to inform the House that the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of these several resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No. 1, Government notices of motion, by Mr. Porter:

> "Resolved, that, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to any municipality of such portion of the cost of a juvenile court as he may determine, as provided by Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Kennedy:

> "Resolved, that, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for the making of grants by the Minister of Agriculture out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature to reimbuse municipalities, as provided by Bill No. 54, The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No. 5 by Mr. Challies:

> Resolved, that, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may raise by way of loan in the manner provided by The Provincial Loans Act such sums as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem requisite for the purposes of The Power Commission Act and

of The Niagara Development Act, 1951 and of The St. Lawrence Development Act, 1952, and the sums so raised may either be advanced to The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario or applied by the Treasurer of Ontario in the purchase of notes, bonds, debentures or other securities of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, as provided by Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act."

Resolution agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes;

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs leave to report it has come to certain resolutions, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

(Take "D" follows)

TOWN OF NEW TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Private bills. First order, second reading of Bill No. 1, an Act respecting the Town of New Toronto. Mr. Brandon.

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West) moves second reading of Bill intituled, "An Act respecing the Town of New Toronto".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

SARNIA SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order. Second reading of Bill No. 2, an Act respecing the City of Sarnia Separate School Board. Mr. Cathcart.

MR. T. R. DENT (Oxford), in the absence of Mr. Cathcart , moves second reading of Bill intituled, "An Act respecting the City of Sarnia Separate School Board."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

OTTAWA ST. PATRICK's HOMF

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order. Second reading Bill No. 19, An Act respecting St. Patrick's Home of Ottawa. Mr. Morrow.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Morrow, moves second reading of Bill intituled, "An Act respecting St. Patrick's Home of Ottawa."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 4, second reading Bill No. 28, an Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association. Mr. Frost (Bracondale)

MR. A. FROST (Bracondale) moves second reading of Bill intituled, "An Act Respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

## CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth order, second reading Bill No. 31, an Act respecting Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien. Mr. Roberts (St. Patrick).

MR. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick) moves second reading of Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session. Mr. Frost.

(Page D-3 follows.)

MR. J. YAREMKO (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, there are times in a man's life when he feels a very compelling urge to inform those who are about him of certain strong feelings and emotions which are within him. This is such a time for me.

There have been extended to you very sincere congratulations by many of the Honourable Members. I join with them. My thoughts, however, perhaps go a little further in the matter of yourself and the position you occupy. In order that you may completely understand me, Sir, I should like to inform you of my background. I am the son of an immigrant -- my father was one of the hundreds of thousands who just prior to World War I, came to Canada in search of a new life. That wave of pioneers brought with them many things that enriched Canada. Few, however, because of the oppression that they had lived under, brought with them any memories of freedom they had -- but traditions of free political institutions they had not.

From an early age, therefore, I had an avid thirst for the knowledge of the development of the democratic institutions of which this Legislature is a prime example. That development is well known to you, Sir, and though it is a fascinating and glorious history, I shall not presume upon your indulgence in reviewing it. But I will say this, that in my humble opinion the personification of these institutions lies within the person of the speaker -- and you Sir, having regard to your pledge upon the assumption of the Chair, and the dignified and very able

manner in which you have fulfilled and are fulfilling your duties are truly the embodiment of what a Speaker should be. This I say with the utmost sincerity. For never do I enter this chamber but I am seized of the realization of the tremendous honour and equivalent responsibility cast upon those who are privileged to take part in the deliberations here, and of the fact that I too may now be part of a tradition. May I never cease to be seized of that realizaaion.

I enter this Chamber too, keenly aware of a trust that has been reposed in me for I am cognizant of the representation I have to make.

We often have reference to a community as being a cross section of Canada. Truly and factually Mr. Speaker, my riding is a cross section of Canada. Within it are to be found citizens who trace their families here through many generations, there are those, like my father, who immigrated here within a span of time measured in years, there are those like myself of a first generation, there are a large number who only days ago were in Europe. The people of the riding come from all stocks -- there are the basic groups -- the English, French, Irish, Scottish, and Mr. Speaker, the Welsh -- in addition there are large numbers of high concentrations of the other stocks that make up our Canadian citizenry -- the Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish,

Italian, German, Slovak, Esthonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Czech, Japanese, Chinese and representatives from many other countries.

In the Riding within a few minutes walking distance you will find, the Protestant Churches, the Catholic Churches, the Synagogues, and each in all their variety -- yes Mr. Speaker, within a fraction of an hour one can visit seven (7) Churches in which God is worshipped each in a different tongue. Within the Riding too you will find industrial plants, k shops, stores and homes. And in those homes you will find life at all economic levels.

Truly, Mr. Speaker, were you to seek a glimpse of the Canadian Scene in concentrated form you would find it in Bellwoods Riding.

Yet I am sure that each Honourable Member in the House could say the same but to a lesser degree. The scene, Mr. Speaker, is not one of a melting pot -- it is a picture of individuals of many backgrounds integrated into the Canadian way of life. And it is a dynamic picture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am proud of my riding, and the people that form its makeup. They live, they work, they play, they worship each in his own way, side by side. It has been my personal privilege to live in intimate contact with most of them, within every phase of their community life. The tremendous contribution by all is known to me by daily contact throughout my life. Would that I had the time, Sir,

to go into detail.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) summed it up very well in a speech made in Oshawa last fall. He said in part:

> "Each race brings to us something of its peculiar skills, its manners, its comtoms, indeed many factors of real worth that, welded into our economy, makes still better the good Canadian way of life. I have been deeply interested in the contribution the new citizens of this land can make to our way of like, the additions of culture and vigour, of their interest in freedom. They are part and parcel of what has been termed our Canadian Mosaic".

Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the additions and this welding process is going on at the present date. I bring to your attention that of the some 150 thousand immigrants to Canada in 1951, 100 thousand settled in Ontario. It is a tribute to the nature of this Province and its administration that this choice was deliberately made.

The expanding economy, the industrial growth, the opportunities in Ontario are readily apparent to all. The efforts, and results achieved, by this Government in the development of this Province are quickly recognized by even the most immediate arrival and he is eager to fit himself into the picture. The Legislation outlined in the Throne Speech respecting the development of power in conjunction with the All-Canadian Seaway is, indded, an instance of the first order. It is forward steps of this kind in the progress of Ontario,

together with the influx of additional human resources, that will form a basic part of our future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, my curiosity was piqued by the analysis made by the hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) on the mandate of the people on 22 November, 1951, on a percentage basis. I think he urged the government to a certain degree of modesty. I am sure they have plenty of that. It is interesting to note in speaking of percentages that the party represented by the hon. Member (Mr. Salsberg) polled only .7% of the total vote in Ontario -- and so, in truth on his own stand, even his own party is over represented by .4%. But were we to follow a general practice of carrying a fraction to its nearest whole, it would follow that the party the hon. Member (Mr. Salsberg) represents, has the full total of the representation it deserves.

But the hon. Member (Mr. Salsberg) should be the last to urge modesty -- for certainly the hon. Member's (Mr. Salsberg's) participation in the deliberations of this Assembly bears no proportion to the representation he embodies. Truly, he should be proud of a democratic procedure that enables this.

Some reference was also made by the hon. Member (Mr. Salsberg) the loss to this Assembly and to the Province in the failure of the former member for Bellwoods to be re-elected. That I, for one, and it would appear that the vast majority of the voters of

Bellwoods agree with me, do not share that sense of regret, would be an under-statement. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I may say, that I am loathe to touch upon this but the matter was not of my initiating. I may say further that I do not share the hon. Member's (Mr. Salsberg's) confidence that the former hon. Member will return, at least not from Bellwoods.

It was predicted by their supporters that the two of them "would give the Tories the finest licking they ever had in the Ontario Capital". What happened is now physically evident.

However, there are matters upon which I did intend to touch. The Throne Sppech indicates the path that the government is taking; it is a direct continuation and expansion of the program upon which the government had gone to the people, a programme and method of fulfilling it that the people endorsed.

The programme of the party of which the former Member for Bellwoods was the leader, and which the hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) now represents was also laid before the people. That the two of them were fully competent to present this programme, I am sure that the hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and I will for once be in agreement, and that they presented it very fully is a matter of record. What they presented, what they represented, and their method of presentation went to

the people and were there adjudged. The approach of the hon. Member for St. Andrew( Mr. Salsberg) the facts and conclusions drawn by him in his speech in the Throne Speech Debate, were fully presented by the former member for Bellwoods in his usual pungent and dramatic style in radio addresses on November 6th and on other occasions. The people in Bellwoods Riding have clearly indicated what worth and validity they placed in them.

However, the hon.member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is committed to such an approach -- for it is interesting to note that his conclusions are definitely shared by all the members of his party. On February 24th we find Mr. Buck, the leader of the Labour-Progressive Party at Massey Hall saying -- and I am quoting from the Canadian Tribune -- which I assure the hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) I never fail to read:

> "They are stultifying the growth of our country and condemning our children and grandchildren to becoming hewers of wood and carriers of water for the U.S. Monopoly".

In the same issue of the Tribune -- we find Trustee Edna Ryerson, one of the School Trustees for Toronto, drawing the conclusion for the members of the Board, from a speech of the Honourable Minister of Education -- "that he envisages the majority of young people as hewers of wood and drawers of water".

Small wonder then, that the hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) also speaks of "the use

of the Canadian people as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the profit and to the glory of Wall Street".....

I may say, Mr. Deputy Speaker -- that being a reader of the L.P.P. literature, I am convinced -- judging from the expert and continuous paraphrasing used -- and from the hon. Member's (Mr. Salsberg's) speech on the Throne Speech Debate -- that his constant opposition will be based on the premise that he has so fully indicated.

Would he prefer that in place of the splendid spirit of co-operation which generally exists between the people of this province and our neighbours to the south we, too, should have an "iron curtain." And when the hon. Member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) informs this House of the millions of visitors that pour into this province each year -- should we forbid their entry, because they too might catch a glimpse of the worth of this province and the people within it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is true the affairs and future of the province are inextricably linked with the affairs and future of Canada. I am sure that each and everyone here is proud to stand up and say "I am a Canadian -- I am the sole master of my fate". But all of us recognize the worth and necessity of our traditional bonds and friendships. For certainly Canada within a British Commonwealth is a stronger Canada, and Canada co-operating with the U.S.A., is a more potent Canada.

I decry the use by the Labour Progressive Party of the natural feeling of independence of this nation as a lever to pry apart those ties we all hold dear. They boast of their battle for 30 years against British Imperialism, and now-- speaking of fictions -- they have discovered American Imperialism. Why are they so determined that, we, living as masters in our own homes, should not also live in friendship and unity with our neighbours and with those with whom we have natural ties.

The recent death of our late Monarch and the sorrow it brought to millions in Canada and in the Commonwealth clearly demonstrated how deeply all cherished our tradioional bonds. The tremendous syspathy extended by the people of the U.S.A. was that of friends to friends.

The government has taken the right approach to these matters. The proposals regarding the development of power and the seaway clearly indicate this.

We live our own lives, but we grasp the extended hands of proven friends.

(Page D-12 follows.)

Always being aware, because of the close proximity, to the prophecies of the hon. member from St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) -- I examined the speech from the Throne for a prophecy that he had hurled at the electors in a radio broadcast prior to 22 November - - and here again I quote from the Canadian Tribune.

"J.B. Salsberg said in a radio address last week that he had "good reason to know" that the Frost Government was planning to introduce new anti-union legislation if they win the November 22nd election. The well known labour Leader who has been L.P.P. M.P.P. for St. Andrews for the past eight years charged: "Anti-Labour laws to further hog-tie the trade union movements are being prepared by the Tories of Quebec and this province. This is one reason why Mr. Frost brought the snap election."

Then again the issue of 18th February 1952 reported the issuance by him of the following prophetic warning:

> That he had reason to know that "Anti-labour Legislation is actually being framed and will be introduced during the coming session of the Ontario Legislature".

I have no doubt but that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) will be re-examing "his good reasons to know", now that the Throne Speech is before us.

The field of labour relations is one of the utmost importance within an economy such as exists in Ontario.

And here again there must be a mutual understanding by all parties as to their rights and responsibilities. The strength of a community as a whole is dependent upon the strength of its component parts. Recognition must at all times be made of the role that each has to play for the benefit of all. The common good is always at stake when points of difference arise - - - and their resolution speedily and amicably is the goal of all good labour legislation.

And so, Mr. Speaker, at this point, I should like to bring to the attention of yourself and all the members of this House of the well deserved recognitions paid to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) in this week's issue of Saturday Night, where on the basis of his avoidance of the gas strike, breaking the impasse in the street car strike, and settling of the Ford Strike immediately, they speak of his pattern for mediation in labour disputes.

Truly Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all hon. members of this House will heartily endorse this pattern and the underlying principles of continued negotiations.

Mr. Speaker I am a supporter of a government that attends to the planning of the future of the Province in all aspects. One of the chief of these is the education of the people and thoroughness and planning has been the approach of this government in that respect.

I should like to make special reference to the policy and work of the Department of Education in respect to the newcomer. The work of the Community

Programmes Branch in this regard is known in most cases only to those in direct contact with it. Yet it is so admirable, and such a tremendous departure from the indifference that existed in those years when emmigrants first started to come to Canada many years ago that it certainly deserves more than a mere mention.

The underlying principle of the Branch's approach to the settlement of newcomers to Ontario was the fulfilment of two basic needs.

FIRSTLY: The immediate needs of the newcomers, i.e., English Language and some general factual information about our country, and,

SECONDLY: Long term need for instructions about Canadian institutions and our way of life which would help newcomers to qualify for Canadian Citizenship.

This work is being carried out throughout the province, wherever facilities are available, where newcomers are either settled or employed. The growth and scope of this undertaking is shown in the following figures:

> In March, 1949, there were, under the School Boards of the Province, The Board of Education of Toronto, and the Community Programmes Branch, 533 classes with an enrollment of 12,289, in December, 1951, there were 756 classes with an enrollment of 23,088.

With very few exceptions, the newcomers are

not called upon to pay for their training in English or Citizenship which take place in classes set up through the various school boards or in industrial establishments. The cost of instruction is subject to legislative grants for night schools, in the case of high schools, vocational schools, collegiate institutes and continuation schools and may be included in the approved costs of operation grants, subject to the approval of the school inspector, in the case of public shhools. In 1951, the grant to the City of Toronto, for example, was some $41,000,000 All other classes are paid for directly by the Community Programmes Brand.

The importance of this work cannot be over-emphasized -- what a stirring sight it is to see pouring into one of the high schools in Bellwood's Riding for an evening session hundreds of newcomers. Their eagerness and enthusiasm is a wonderful thing to see.

An innovation was made in 1948 when 13 half-hour programs were broadcast simultaneously from nine (9) stations in Polish and Ukrainian, giving the newcomers a general picture of Canada's past, and how others had succeeded in establishing themselves. I had the privilege of being present at the preparation of one of the broadcasts -- and what an impressive thing it was to hear a young man born and educated in this province -- speaking in his native tongue to newcomers of the development and present day facts of life in Canada.

I commend most heartily the Hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) in regard to these matters and suggest that expansion and extension along these lines should be continuously pursued.

I should like to add a word of commendation to that group of citizens who through the non-profit organization called "The Canadian Scene" provide the foreign language press of Canada of 59 newspapers in 10 different tongues with a circulation of 300,000, with a weekly news report presenting all sides of Canadian life. The aspect of education and citizenship are but two in which there must be the fullest co-operation between authorities at all levels. Planning is the sole answer to the fulfilment of the generally recognized need for immigration on a large scale into Canada.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the proposals set forth in the Throne Speech are a true exemplification of the government's policy -- of extending and expanding that which has been found good and necessary, and of opening new fields that add to the general welfare of this province. Needs that arise in fields of proven worth, successful experiments and research in new ventures, are followed by putting the answers and results into the daily life of the people of the province. Matters are dealt with both on the basis of present-day requirements. and with a vision to the future.

The electors of this province have placed

those requirements and that future in our hands, I know we shall not fail them.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St.Patrick): Mr. Deputy Speaker, despite the fact that I did sit here in two earlier Legislatures, the 21st and the 22nd, as I arise to address this Assembly to-day, there is a certain strangeness about the appearance of it that makes me feel, in a way, as though I were making my maiden speech in this House. Of course, you yourself, Mr. Deputy Speaker, have just recently assumed your high office and we will all have to learn from you in the days ahead. I congratulate you on this occasion on your election. I did not have the pleasure of being in the House when Mr. Speaker was first elected, but his reputation preceded him into this House, and we all know that he will be fair but firm in his decisions and in presiding over this House.

When I first entered this House as a member, a newly elected Government, a compact Government of some thirty-eight hon. members occupied seats on this side of the House, up to about where I now am. To my right and overflowing entirely on the other side were members who were potential opponents of the Government of the day. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) said in his address a few days ago that he hoped the Government would not ride roughshod over his supporters.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I

did not say that at all. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I cannot allow the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) to say that I said any such thing. If he was listening carefully, he would have understood. I said there were two courses open to the Government. The hon. member (Mr. Roberts) knows what I said.

MR. ROBERTS: I take it he was pointing it out because he did not want us to ride roughshod.

MR. OLIVER: Go ahead and get rough if you want to.

MR. ROBERTS: The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and those others who sat in opposition at that time rode herd over the Government of the day. Then, the people of the province had their say and we came back, and at that time we were not a big Government although we overflowed generously on to the other side. Then, there began a little game between the two main opposing forces against the Government of the day, a little game I might call musical chairs. One Session we would have the C.C.F. in opposition officially, the next Session, we would have the Liberals. To-day, when we view the House as it now is constituted, I would point out, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that there is one-seventeenth in number of representation of the same official C.C.F. Party sitting in this House to-day, and

while the Liberals did not suffer violent shocks, there are approximately one-half in number in the House to-day to what there was in 1944.

There was, at that time, a representation of communists. I think they were openly called communists in those days, the name was changed to Labor-Progressive shortly afterwards to suit the exigencies of the occasion and has remained that since. Thanks to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. Yaremko) who gave a very excellent address in the House this afternoon, and whom I, at this state, welcome as a worthy and superior successor to the person who sat in that seat previously, the representation of the Labor-Progressive Party was halved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, though he is not in the House, I would like to say this, that while I have nothing but reasonably friendly feelings towards the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) as an individual, in the light of what the Government of Russia and the people behind the Iron Curtain, and the Satellites, and those for whom he and others like him, are training in this country, the burden they have placed on Canada and people of the western nations, in the way of added expense and taxes and in the way of difficulties arising over what is an unbelievably hostile situation, as a

result of the Russion attitude since the last War, I say, in all sincerity, would to God that the communist representation in this Legislature had been entirely eliminated from this House last November.

(Take F-1 follows)

The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is not in his place, as I say that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in the 1951 campaign when he heard from the ramparts the would-be, but could-not-be imitator of Mitchell F. Hepburn, his leader at large then and ever since provincially seatless, about a great catch-all of votes, the Hospital Care Plan, declared from the ramparts of his South Gray fortress to all and sundry that "the Frost Government is on the defensive, it is retreating everywhere". Well, Mr. Deputy Speaker, what a defence; what a retreat!

I am reminded of the story concerning a fighter who went into the ring partially trained, to do battle against a very experienced, skilled fighter, and after he had taken a bit of pummelling for a time, some irate fan said, "Put up your arms and fight like a man." The disconsolate and bewildered fighter turned and shouted back, "I'd rather put up my ears and run like a rabbit."

Well, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we know what happened, and there was indeed a decimation of the Opposition forces.

The position of survivorship is something to which I wish to draw attention, because despite the

smallness of our Opposition numerically, I am very pleased personally to see the countenances of the two very experienced, and I say in all sincerity, very excellent representatives of their riding, in the persons of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). The probability is, as was so well said, by the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. Root) that theirs was more of a personal triumph than that of a party victory. However, we are all glad to see them here.

I would like, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to draw the attention of the House to a comment that came from a distant place, and while much to the point, was rather unexpected, concerning the election in November last, in order to give what I think is undoubtedly a detached opinion.

I refer to an editorial appearing in the Winnipeg Free Press on Monday, November 26th last, a few days after our general election in this Province.

After setting out some of the numerous promises of the then Liberal leader, and mentioning also the intention of the Opposition, if elected, to cut taxes, it goes on to say:

> "Against these campaigns of unlimited extravagance Mr. Frost, the Leader of the Conservative Party, stood firmly. His campaign

> was not free of promises, but in every case the greater expenditure would arise out of the enlargement of an existing policy."

And in conclusion, the article says:

> "While Mr. Frost wears the laurel, and for the first time in his own right has achieved the leadership of his Party and the premiership of the province, the real winnrers in the Ontario election are the people. It is true, the out-come is too one-sided. But the fault here is that the Opposition Parties gave the electors no acceptable alternative. The voting is a tribute to the sanity and sense of the people and the result can be studied with great profit both to themselves, and to the country, by public men at Ottawa and in the other provinces."

I do not think I could pay a more fitting tribute to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) of this province, and the hon. members of his government in connection with that election, than to quote as I have from the editorial in the Winnipeg Tribune.

In the riding of St. Patrick, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are many guests at the moment. Many of the hon. members from different ridings are temporarily resident within the confines of that very excellent, cosmopolitan riding of St. Patrick. The riding includes Toronto Island -- and I may say to the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) that if this great project he has in contemplation for Hydro, raises the level of Lake Ontario but a few inches, I stand to lose a

number of constituents on the Island, who are in real danger of submersion.

The riding also includes the Royal York and other large hotels, the great hospital centre along University Avenue, the Women's College Hospital, the Psychiatric Hospital, Queen's Park, the Museum, the University of Toronto, and its environs. I might say, in passing, that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) lives in my riding, but he has not asked too many favours as yet. As a matter of fact, I think he realizes he would not get too many.

May I say to the hon. members in this House who are temporarily residing in my riding, that it is a very interesting one; it includes Chinatown, among other things, and, of course, it includes the Royal Alexandra Palace, which is partly a nurses' home, and partly a place for hon. members to live.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, so much for my riding. I would like to refer now to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), inasmuch as he is in his place, and particularly to the events of last Wednesday and Thursday when, on Wednesday he attempted to delay the Bill then under discussion, and on Thursday attempted to divide those who think as we, and the Opposition

groups in this House, on those great questions of the day. I was amazed, not at the intricacy, but the "befuddlement" -- if that is the proper word -- of his argument in regard to the development of the great deposits of iron ore in Labrador, and in other parts of Canada. Either he does not know, or he deliberately kept away from saying that this country has been importing many millions of tons of iron ore yearly to keep the steel industries we have in operation, and it will require at least a year or two at the increased rate of production before our exports will equalize our imports. When that time comes, it is hoped that the development of the steel industry will take place in Canada, but it would be the height of absurdity, and drive us to the verge of bankruptcy, to proceed along the lines he suggested, before we have the product available for use in our plants.

May I point out, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the future is extremely bright in connection with this industry, and we confidently look forward to the next five or six years when there will be from three to four times the amount of production of iron ore in Canada than there is at the present time; close to twenty million in approximately five years, a tremendous

increase, representing approximately one hundred million dollars more revenue, -- and most of it in American funds -- for the people of Canada and for Ontario, and we anticipate getting a very fair share of that as a result of the development of iron ore in this Province.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to turn for a moment or two to a subject which I think is of considerable interest. I hope it has not become hackneyed; to me it will never become hackneyed, and I think it should be discussed both in this House and out of it.

I want to speak on the word "Dominion" in relation to Canada, and here I would like to refer to my notes, because most of what I have to say comprises quotations, and as a result of some research in connection with this work, and its origin.

(Page F-7 follows)

So intense a controversy has arisen during recent weeks by what to me appears to be the wholly unprovoked and unjustified action of certain officials and authorities of the Ottawa Government in going out of their way to remove the word "Dominion" from its context in relation to Canada so that I am impelled to take up a short period of the time of this Legislature, Mr. Speaker, to refer to this subject.

Like most of the honourable members of this House, I have become so accustomed to the term "Dominion of Canada" or "the Dominion" or "Dominion-Provincial Relations" that I have been slow to appreciate the alleged inroads on the use of these terms which have gained such universal recognition and usage. My curiosity being aroused, I first consulted the Oxford Dictionary for a definition of the word "Dominion." I find that it is shown as meaning in this order, "Lordship, Sovereignty, Control; Domains of Fuedal Lord, Territory of Sovereign or Governor (Dominion of Canada, name given to Canadian colonies united 1967; Dominion of New Zealand, title given 1907)."

Then I looked at the Encyclopaedia Britannica, under the heading of "Canada" and what do I find as the first few words appearing there, nothing less than "The Dominion of Canada comprises the northern half of the continent of North America."

Then, following up the suggestion that there

was some hostility to the use of the word "Dominion" because it did not have a proper equivalent in the French language, I examined recognized French language dictionaries. Harrap's Standard French and English Dictionary gives the English word "Dominion" having the following meanings in French: "domination, maitrise, autorite, empire, ascendant, le Dominion du Canada." The word "matrise" means freedom or mastership. I could find nothing there as a source of irritation to any overly susceptible nationalists.

Turning to the Bible, in the very first chapter of Genesis, we find it is said of man "And have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the fowls of the air and over every living thing that moveth upon the face of the Earth." And of course, in the New Testament, the referring to Christ having risen from the grave, we have "Death hath no more dominion over him".

Robert Burns, less seriously, says,

> "I'm truly sorry man's dominion,
> Has broken nature's social union."

And of course there is Kipling's famous "Dominion over palm and pine", and an author as long ago as 1829, said,

> "His Majesty's Dominions on which
> the sun never sets."

Incidentally it was the same author as the one who is credited with "Laws are made to be broken."

And then, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are the words which I believe you pronounce at the opening of every session of this House,

> "The safety, honour and welfare of our Sovereign and her Dominions."

If one were to consult any of the numerous histories and textbooks of our time on Canada, one would find that they are shot through and through with references to and use of the words "the Dominion". Take for example a very recent history of Canada, known as "The Dominion of the North" by Donald Grant Creighton, on one page alone (308) dealing with the Federal system, he uses the word "Dominion" not less than six times and R. McGregor Dawson in his "The Government of Canada" (1947), devotes a whole chapter, chapter 3, to "Dominion Status."

My friend Professor George W. Brown, in the United Nations Series Book entitled "Canada" which he edited (1950), has many references to the Dominion.

Just a few days ago, in one of our newspapers, a reference was made to the paper prepared by the late Field Marshal Smuts in 1919 and submitted by Sir Robert Borden to Prime Minister Lloyd George on "The status of Dominion Governors-General". Time and again in that paper, use is made of the word 'Dominion', 'the Dominion Government', 'the Dominion peoples'.

The late Dr. John W. Dafoe, once well known editor of a Winnipeg paper, became an authority on Federal and Provincial relations, and said,

> "Without the principle of Federation there would not have been a Dominion of Canada and the application of this principle is still essential to the survival of the Dominion."

The first preamble to the British North America Act itself says,

> "Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have expressed their desire to be federally united in one Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom and Great Britain and Ireland with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom."

Jean Bruchesi in his recent history, "Canada realites d'hier et d'aujourdhui" 1948, at page 181 - after stating that the Constitution of 1867 had been adopted, says, referring to Sir John A Macdonald, and the pact,

> "Sans partager L'enthousiasme de cet homme politique Anglais, pour qui le Dominion etait appels poutetre a 'rejeter dans l'ombre meme L'Angleterre'.

In 1931, the Statute of Westminster has as its first preamble,

> "Whereas the delegates of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland", etc.

And in that Act the word "Dominion" is defined as meaning any of the following Dominions, that is

to say, "the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State."

And may I draw attention to the second section of the Statute of Westminster,

> "(i) The Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion."

Section 3 reads,

> "It is hereby declared and enacted that the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation."

(Page F-12 follows)

Mr. Speaker, an examination of the various Canadian cases dealing with constitutional matters which were before the Supreme Court of Canada and until recently, the Privy Council, show that time and again our nation is referred to as the Dominion of Canada and the word "Dominion" is used in countless ways in every-day use with respect to Departments in Government and matters of Government. Even the Encyclopaedia of Modern World Politics (1950) (an American word), under the heading of "Canada", starts right off with the words "The Dominion of Canada".

Not until a good deal of damage had been done, did the Prime Minister of Canada make any reference to this recent innovation. While he endeavoured to smile it down,so to speak,and minimize the effect of the action being taken, he gave no satisfactory explanation as to why it was ever started. It is difficult for me to believe that there is any responsible group in this country whose opinions are worth serious consideration, seriously objecting to the continuation of the phraseology and terminology embodied in the usage I have just described and surrounding the words "The Dominion of Canada" and similar combinations of words.

Very recently, the word "realm" has been

introduced as a possible substitute for "Dominion". I find by consulting the dictionary again, that the word "realm" means according to the Oxford version, "kingdom, sphere, province, domain". I recall again to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the equivalents given for "Dominion" earlier, "lordship, sovereignty, control, domain of Feudal Lord, Territory of sovereign". I find it hard to see very much difference or any great improvement in the substitution suggested.

I don't believe that any worthwhile body of public opinion, anywhere in Canada, is agitating for dropping the word "Dominion". I have always been willing to think in compromising terms on questions of national importance realizing the many points of view that are entitled to consideration in our country, but, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I for one, wish to go on record today in this Assembly, as refusing to compromise with sheer nonsense which in my opinion, is the beginning and the end of these actions to eliminate the use of the word "Dominion" in our Canadian title.

Notwithstanding the constant whittling that is going on at Ottawa, we ought not in this Legislature, to be unmindful of the fact there are still such things

as provincial rights and one of them is the right in this province to continue the time-honoured terminology in the words "The Dominion of Canada".

I sincerely hope that our new Queen -- our new gracious Queen -- and members of the Royal family, will come to Canada from time to time and take up residence at the capital, Ottawa, without the necessity of undertaking Royal Tours on each occasion and that facilities will be set up there to make this not only possible, but highly desirable.

Our Canadian Prime Minister is a very polished gentleman, never lacking in good manners, and I hope one of his last acts of office (that is, if he is coming towards the end of his regime, otherwise one of his early acts) will be along these lines which I am sure will be greatly appreciated by Canadians everywhere.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I just want to say a word of two on one or two other things, and then I will take my seat. I do not feel it would be amiss to refer again, even at the risk of repetition, to what has been said by other hon. members, in referring to the fatalities on our highways.

Many churchgoers, when they hear repeated

the story of the deaths of the first Christian martyrs by stoning, are shocked at the crudeness of the method, and yet to-day on our highways, the power of motor vehicles is so many hundreds of times the power of stones, that we should be even more greatly shocked when we read of the fatalities on our highways.

(Take "G" follows)

Chief Justice McRuer of the Ontario Trial Division of our Supreme Court claims that a very substantial percentage of the fatalities on our highways is due in some form to or connected in some form with drinking. I wonder how many employees would think of drinking before going to work or how many employers would tolerate drinking before or at work by their employees. Is it not time that every person about to take charge of a motor vehicle approaches that task in exactly the same way that he would approach his ordinary job in his office or his factory or wherever it may be.

The Lenten season brings some th ughts of self-discipline to many of us and this might be a very good time to suggest that for the next forty days, and perhaps forever afterwards, that everyone within sound of my voice and elsewhere should take a pledge that they will not drive a car after drinking, however small that drink may be. And if it takes three-quarters of a glass of liquor today to become intoxicated according to the law that is no excuse for "just one more" or just one more after that before taking on the dangerous and difficult job of driving a car on our crowded highways.

Just a word now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to the younger drivers, those under 25 years of age who according to statistics cause a good many accidents. A sense of exhilaration, power, speed and daring probably causes some of them to feel that they must get added power

but I think when they seriously consider it they will realize that any fool can drive a car at full speed simply by putting his foot on the accelerator and keeping it there, and to those who cannot control themselves I suggest perhaps there would be more room in the air and far greater opportunity to live longer both for them and for others than there is on the crowded highways of today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I conclude my remarks this afternoon by stating that this Government, which has now had nearly nine years of office, has proved itself a good government. I do not propose to go through department by department but as I look around and see these hon. ministers, who are in their seats and who constitute the Cabinet, I can join with hon. members who have spoken before and in an over-all sentence say that they are all doing excellent work in their departments, and that under them and under the Government as it is now constituted here, with this new and I think strong membership, we will go on to greater things in the banner Province of Canada, and I for one am glad to be back here to join with the others in what I regard as a big and important task in the interests of the 4½ million or more people in the Province of Ontario.

MR. R. MACAULAY (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, as the youngest and no doubt most inexperienced member of this House, I would like to address myself, sir, to what I think is generally referred to as one's

maiden speech, although I have had the pleasure of speaking before the House once this week. I do so sir, with some slight diffidence. I have however before me the goal and the record of the hon. Leader of the Opposition who at one time himself was the youngest hon. member of this House and who has brought much dignity and honour to the deliberations of it, and I can only hope that he felt considerably more secure at the time that he first addressed this House than I do at this time.

If I might be pardoned, sir, a very momentary digression, I would like to thank those who spoke so kindly about my father upon the occasion of the opening of this House. I think, sir, as has been said by others, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has received attention far out of proportion to his importance and the role he holds in this House, but I cannot help but say because of the width of the political gulf between myself and himself that I think it likely we shall never again be found to be in accord or perhaps, sir, in the phrase of the street "on the same wave length". I certainly have no intention of being found wading in his pool of seconders but I cannot help but say that I am in accord with him, sir, when he indicated that the younger hon. members of this House, or in any event referring to three of us whose fathers had preceded us, that we should strike out towards new horizons. However, there were two horizons toward which my father struck to

which I am entirely cold and indifferent, The first is, needless to say, that I have no desire to follow him by being as was he "thrown into the Tower" and, secondly, my plans, sir, do not include finding my way into Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

However, sir, in view of the trust and confidence placed in my leader, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and my own political affiliations, I doubt if that possibility is anything but a very remote one.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, and I feel sincerely that each hon. member of this House is truly a member and a representative of a particular riding and that he owes an emphatic duty towards that riding. Nevertheless, sir, at the same time I think we all are emphatically representatives of and for the whole of the Province of Ontario and I have the most sincere hope, sir, that my humble efforts may be thought to be directed towards that horizon rather than to the particular problems of the City of Toronto. I have no desire, sir, to be thought of as the product of any particular city, for although much of the processing of things takes place within the city of Toronto, the real and vast wealth and strength of this Province lies beyond its ambits. In fact, rather than being a representative of this city, I would like to think sir, that I am the representative of a proud and vigorous city by the name of Riverdale composed of 65,000 people, for we, Sir, most humbly submit that in the Province of Ontario every municipality comes first,

and not any particular rural or urban area.

Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the Debate upon the Motion on the Speech from the Throne and the amendments before this House, I am conscious, sir, that the essence of all good government is to offer security to possessors, facility to acquirers and hope to all. And that, sir, I feel has been the essence of the past performance of this Government and is the keystone of its policy as indicated in the Speech delivered by His Honour. Although I feel, sir, that the final end of all good government, and of this Government in particular is not to exercise restraint but to do good.

This Government is faced with a tremendous housing problem and its attendant ramifications and in addition it must meet the game of running interference played so expertly by the authorities at Ottawa in the name anti-inflation. The recent legislation with reference to housing in this Province has had a tremendous ameliorative effect, and I can only think that those residents of this Province who are embraced by the legislation contemplated in the Speech from the Throne, namely in the rural areas and the areas embracing villages, towns and hamlets will welcome the contemplated legislation. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has indicated that there are certain areas in this Province that are not perhaps in need of rentals regulations and at the same time, one would assume perhaps not in the same need of housing

accommodation, but with those exceptions, sir, I would submit that no area in the province would be in greater need of housing and the offices of this Government than the rural areas and the areas, as I say embracing towns, villages and hamlets.

However, sir, there is one aspect of the housing problem of the Province of Ontario which has a particular feature with reference to the city of Toronto and that is that it does not appear the housing problem of this city can either be successfully or happily attacked or solved until the issue of amalgamation is also attacked and solved. Now that, sir, is a point and a fact which is very difficult indeed to paint to one's constituents and to paint to those in need of housing accommodation and it seems, sir, to be but an evasion of the question when asked: "what accommodation will be available and how soon?" to answer: " I can't tell you, it depends on settling the issue of amalgamation". I can only hope, sir, and I think this Government is as interested as any government, perhaps more so - in fact I am sure more so in that all municipalities involved and this Government will take steps which are both imaginative and speedy to settle the amalgamation issue so that housing may be made available to those in this city who are in great need of it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I hope I may be forgiven for making some representations about my own riding, and they will be brief. I represent a highly-industrialized

riding of the city of Toronto composed of humble but fine people. Perhaps, sir, it is the most or, at any rate, one of the most industrialized ridings in the province. I do not say so boastfully because neither the stimulus nor the content of the statement merits boasting, but on the other hand there is in this small area contained approximately 65,000 people whose living takes on attendant risks and inconveniences which may of necessity not be attendant on those living in suburban areas, rural areas or smaller urban areas. Sir, the boundaries of this riding are 1½ miles along the top, 1½ miles along the bottom, and 3½ miles along each side and found within this small area, as I say, is a tremendous concentration of persons, but with them is mixed inseparably an even greater concentration of industry.

There are many conditions under which these people live, sir, which are common to the conditions under which persons throughout this province live, but there is one condition to which I would like to make reference and that is that of smoke, soot, ash and fumes which has become a matter of the greatest urgency to this city. I receive, as others do, hundreds of complaints every day - hundreds upon hundreds - from those who are living in this area, because of the smoke and soot and fumes and ash, and not, sir, from the standpoint of inconvenience because inconvenience is nothing in relation to mental and physical incapacitation, but also from the standpoint that these

people are trying to scratch out a miserable, meagre existence in this dirt. It is no answer to those complaints to be told, sir, - and I have lived with these people and I have been amongst them - it is no answer to say to them, as I have heard it said to hundreds of them: " you live in an industrial area, you have no complaint. You must accept it and if you don't, move out". Well, you just cannot pick up 65,000 people and move them elsewhere particularly when there are no homes or accommodation to which they could be moved. And it is no solution, sir, to say that industry should be allowed to run rampant throughout a riding in complete disregard of the persons living in the neighbourhood; if industry will not voluntarily realize that it has certain responsibilties, then it must be made to understand by legislation, for although industry has certain rights it must also be taught that it has certain privileges and certain duties.

I would submit, sir, and it may sound like a startling statement, that the city of Toronto is one of the filthiest, sootiest cities in the Dominion of Canada, if not on the north American continent.

Every day in my riding, day in and day out, smoke, soot and ash is belched into the air by giant concentrations of industry by the railways and by the steamships, and this is a matter which requires, sir, the attention of all levels of government. I know various persons feel in certain areas of this city

that the reference I am making may not hold true in the areas they represent or in which they find themselves but certain areas south of Danforth Ave. in the city of Toronto truly, sir, are as I have pictured, for I have visited homes where women have said to me that they have done their washing as many as three times on Monday and have put it away not any cleaner than it was before they started.

One of the most important things, Mr. Speaker, is that in sooty and smoky areas, pneumonia, tuberculosis and cancer of the lung has increased and found in concentrations three to five times the size and I think it a shame to spend millions for treatment of many of these cases, when thousands spent upon equipment which contains and collects this soot and smoke would, in many cases ,save the agony which results. It has been proven in addition, sir, that in this city and in the north American continent upon many occasions such equipment pays for itself in the saving of fuel and the collection of particles which can be merchantable in some form. I have the hope of interesting the Department of Municipal Affairs and hon. members of this House in putting stronger teeth into The Municipal Act and the City by-laws which will bring about this result, for I really and sincerely feel this is a matter which deserves the greatest attention.

However, I do want to say, Mr. Speaker, that we have in the city of Toronto a gentlemen by the name of Mr. Cudbird, the smoke abatement inspector who is a most able and experienced man and who I feel is trying

to do a fine and a good job but he has before him a by-law and an Act in which there are two many exemptions. He certainly is not the type of smoke inspector who was appointed somewhere around 1945 in the city of St. Louis, and who was very much surprised that he had to make a smoke report, so he made his report and said:"I have looked at the smoke in the city of St. Louis for December 1945, and I find it to be of good quality."

I would like for just a moment now, sir, to turn from smoke of industry in the southern part of this Province to the smoke of nature in the northern part. I should say at the outset, Mr. Speaker, that this is a matter which commanded my interest in 1948, and I hope it will be of interest to all hon. members of this House because it is a matter of some considerable size and I think of tremendous importance to the House as a whole and to the citizens of this Province. In 1948, two forest fires attacked in the month of May an area known as the Mississagi area and these conflagrations joined together in what were crown and ground fires and destroyed or damaged two hundred and fifty million to five hundred million feet of red and white pine. Now, Mr. Speaker, one of the unfortunate incidents of any forest fire is that, although much timber may be completely destroyed but some of which has only been damaged will fall to the ground and take with it much other timber and unless this timber is put into storage, that is, put into water within a short period of time

it is attacked by a beetle which lays eggs in the bark and in turn these eggs develop into worms, which eat their way in and out of the heart of the logs.

(Take H Follows)

Now, the importance of these fires, sir, and the reason I wanted to bring this to the attention of the House was that these fires attacked one of the last virgin stands of red and white pine and in fighting the fires, the government spent in the neighbourhood of $500,000 over and above its normal appropriation and it involved 1600 fire fighters and it was not until the month of July that the fires were brought under control.

Then the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests realized that much of the timber had been lost but that perhaps there was a great deal which yet could be salvaged and the government, therefore, in 1948 in the summer took photographs from the air and laid out stands of timber,so that when efforts were made to salvage this timber all preparations would have been made. The government tried to interest independent companies in this salvage operation but they found it impossible, because of the risk involved. There were many risks. There was the shortage of labour, there was the inaccessible level and there was a shortage of risk capital involved. On the other hand, the government was faced, Mr. Deputy Speaker, with time being of the essence because the beetle waits for no man.

As a result of this operation much lumber has been salvaged -- approximately 250,000,000 feet of red and white pine and approximately

100,000 cords of jackpine pulpwood. In doing so, the government expended approximately $12,000,000 in all, of which $3,000,000 has been repaid and the balance it is expected will be repaid from the balance of lumber now available for sale.

During the election there was great criticism of this undertaking and I felt it was only right that I should say something as a private member of this House in justification of what has been said. The criticism was apparently that much of this timber which was processed was going to the United States but, sir, as I understand it, lumber which is manufactured from crown lands in Canada and in this province can find its way to the United States in any event and it does not depend upon the size of the operation and who is involved. Therefore, I cannot understand the criticism, nor do I see the purpose behind it, unless it fell as part of the balance of the criticism on or about the 22nd of November, just as a series of hot air blasts.

The operation, sir, has been a tremendous success -- a tremendous success due to the ability and, I believe, the foresight of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott).

In conclusion with reference to this matter, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have brought it up because I think it is of great importance to all of us, and I

grant you, Sir, that there are many of you who know much more about the matter than do I. But it is of importance, Sir, because the production of red and white pine has dropped from 800,000,000 feet a year in 1907 to 100,000,000 feet in 1950. That is Sir, a terrific drop in production indeed, and the solution lies partially with the people of this province for it is their property and they should assist in looking after it. It also lies in protecting the forests from fires and insects and protecting the small trees until they are ripe for cutting. But, Sir, unless strong and vigorous steps are taken and supervised by the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), I think it highly possible that this province will chop its way out of the red and white pine market in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have said what I have said on two particular topics because they are of importance and of interest to me. I could have said things on other topics and perhaps on another occasion I may have the pleasure but I have said this, Sir, because I most sincerely feel that this government, unlike most governments, is a prophet which is honoured not only in its own country but here in its own House.

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): I move the adjournment of the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House. We will continue with the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne tomorrow.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.35 p.m.

ONTARIO

# First Session
## of the
# Twenty-Fourth Legislature
## of the
# Province of Ontario

— 0 —

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

— 0 —

# Volume XIV

Tuesday, March 11, 1952.

— 0 —

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

# F O U R T E E N T H  D A Y

## P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, Speaker,
Presiding.

- - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Tuesday, March 11th, 1952.

- - - - - -

The House having met. 3 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform you, and the hon. members of this House, that waiting outside is the Governor of the State of Michigan, the Hon. G. Mennen Williams.

Before we proceed with the routine and formalities of the day, I would ask your indulgence and your permission to have Governor Williams come into

the Chamber and address the hon. members of the House, and to that end, I should like the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to accompany me outside to meet Governor Williams, and escort him into the Chamber.

Following his entry into the Chamber, there will be an introduction of His Excellency, and his remarks, and an expression of thanks by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Governor Williams was pleased to enter the Chamber; all hon. members standing.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to welcome to this Chamber a distinguished American, the Hon. G. Mennen Williams, Governor of our neighbouring State of Michigan. I notice in the Chamber to-day the Stars and Stripes are flying, in addition to our own flag. In my recollection, this is but the second occasion upon which that has happened. Some years ago we had in this Chamber the Hon. Wendell Willkie, and that was the first occasion I recall upon which the flag of the United States was displayed in this Chamber. Later, as I recall, we had another distinguished American, Senator Claude Pepper,

who also addressed this Assembly.

It is a pleasure to welcome the Governor and his wife to Ontario. While this is their first official visit to Ontario, they are by no means strangers to this Province. In many ways, many of us can almost claim Detroit as one of our cities. In order that His Excellency may feel more at home, may I say that there are a considerable number of the residents of our Province who support the Detroit Red Wings. Indeed, I imagine there are a number of the hon. members of this Assembly who support the Detroit Red Wings, as their own.

We welcome Governor Williams here as a friend and neighbour, as a friend, because he is a friend. As I say, he almost belongs to us in the Province of Ontario. We welcome the Governor of the State of Michigan as a neighbour, because Michigan has really grown up with us. I might remind His Excellency that I think the present City of Detroit, and perhaps the State of Michigan, could claim to originate with one of the great French race, by the name of Nicolet. As His Excellency knows, to discover Michigan, Nicolet had to come through Ontario, and many of the first

explorers, such as LaSalle and Cadillac went through the great waterways of Ontario to discover what has since become the State of Michigan, and afterwards, the Great American West.

We have grown up during these years together. Not only was Michigan really discovered by the voyageurs who came through Ontario on their voyages to the great west, but historically we have grown up together. I think Ontario and Michigan can trace their modern history back to the days of the early explorers, to the days of Pontiac, which I think was around 1763, and it was in those days that Detroit, which was then a British outpost, was defended by the British troops of the day. As I recall, it was General Isaac Brock who was the defender of that place.

Later on, when we assumed some of the status we have to-day, when this Assembly was first meeting on the banks of the Niagara River in 1792, the State of Michigan was beginning to take form, in those days of the very early settlers.

It was around that time that we fell out. Our American cousins took their course, and we took ours, but in our associations, as with all young people who grow up together, we have not only grown

up in association, but we have had our "spats" and what-not. We did have a "spat" something over 150 years ago, and it was in the War of 1812, I think, if my recollection is correct, that we, under General Brock, took Detroit back again. I may be wrong about that. His Excellency is a historian, and he will correct me if I am, but I believe at that time the British and Canadian troops took Detroit.

About that time, the Americans came over here and took our mace, the symbol of parliamentary institutions, the mace which is on the table to-day, and which was used in that little parliament which met on the banks of the Niagara River in 1792, and this is the mace which is now housed in the museum, except for occasions such as this, and which remained the mace of the early parliaments of Upper Canada until 1812 when, while we were taking Detroit, our American cousins came to York, and took our mace.

We gave back Detroit. That is the kind of people we are, but they kept our mace until 1938, when another great American came to Ontario, President Roosevelt, to open the Ivy Lea Bridge, and gave back to Ontario the mace which is on the table to-day.

It is a great pleasure indeed to welcome the

Governor and his wife here for themselves; not because they are the heads of a great American State and a great neighbour, which has grown up with us over the years, but because of themselves, and I am sure this House will feel something of the warmth of the personality of this great American whom we are going to call upon to address us.

Perhaps His Excellency does not know that I have here a program which was used in connection with his birthday, and from it I notice that he is a very young man indeed. In it there is something about his wife which is, after all, the most important part of Governors or all men in public life, including Premiers.

I was interested in reading her record of public service. I will not give the hon. members of the House all the details of her services, other than to give one or two examples. She served as a volunteer one year at the Children's Aid Society in Detroit; she served for one year as a volunteer at the Michigan Children's Aid, and is a woman of great attachment to the people, and one who is interested in the welfare of people.

His Excellency has had a distinguished career in many ways, and perhaps I might just refer to his war service. He served as a member of the Navy of

the United States on ships bearing such great names as "Essex", "Bunker Hill", "Hornet" and "Yorkton". During his war service, he received ten battle stars, the Legion of Merit, and three presidential citations -- a great American, indeed.

May I now refer to what his own people say about him -- the measure of a man.

Born into a family of secure circumstances, given all the advantages of a fine legal education, G. Mennen Williams could have lived a life of ease, seeking only personal wealth and comfort. Instead, he has chosen to carry only the standard of American democratic ideals along the important path of public life. In G. Mennen Williams, the ideals of Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and the Roosevelts have found an authentic spokesman. Through him has been found a practical application to the problems of America today. That is what his own people say about him.

I consider it a great honour and privilege to be permitted to introduce to this Assembly His Excellency, Governor G. Mennen Williams, of the State of Michigan, and ask him to address this Assembly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE HON. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS (Governor of the State of Michigan): Mr. Speaker, Mr. Prime Minister, members of the Assembly, and friends:

The people of Michigan are indeed highly honoured by this unique opportunity for their chief executive to address the chosen representatives of the people of Ontario, and I personally am deeply appreciative of the personal honour you have done me by inviting me to address this august assembly, one of the great parliamentary bodies of the western world. But I consider this occasion much less a personal honour than an opportunity to bring to you the greetings and best wishes of six million of your friends and neighbours, for whom I speak.

You know, when the Prime Minister spoke about so many of the members supporting our Red Wings, I could not help but wonder where hockey in the United States would be without the many players we have captured from your Province and the other provinces of Canada. Truly you have made it possible for us to enjoy a stirring sport.

The references to your early history and ours are much appreciated, and indeed we are highly honoured

to see the flag of our country alongside of yours in this Chamber. Let me assure you that frequently, and in many places in our State, that juxtaposition is the same, and we are happy, indeed, to acknowledge the great friendship between our people.

Perhaps later I may like to refer to this illustrious and historic mace. You know that sometimes America is referred to as "the nation where people are always on the go; where we are rushing about". Well, all I can say is that perhaps it took us about 125 years to return your mace, but as I recall it, it took Great Britain and Canada at least a dozen years to return Detroit to us, after we had had our little fracas in those days.

The relationship between our peoples is a very remarkable thing -- a thing which stands as a beacon of hope to a world filled with hatreds and fears. It is a remarkable and wonderful thing that the Governor of one of the United States of America can come here to the Capital of Ontario, without diplomatic fuss or fanfare, and speak to you as a friend and a neighbour without fear of being misunderstood on either side of the border.

Individually, our people speak to each other

and work with each other as friends and neighbours every day in the year. The relationship between the two people has long since ceased to be that of strangers and foreigners. Our citizens speak to each other not as Canadians and Americans, but as businessmen, working men, sportsmen, professional men, farmers -- as neighbours in the ordinary course of life discussing matters of mutual interest. Ontario people go to Michigan and Michigan people come to Ontario with no sense of visiting a foreign land.

On the face of this whole troubled earth, I doubt if there is another area where this could happen, and could happen so naturally that our people take it as a matter of course.

Our undefended border is often cited as an example of the possibility of nations living together in peace and friendship. Except on state occasions such as this, we never even think or talk about that. But that border, without a fort or a gun on either side of it, from one ocean to the other, is not a cause, but an effect. It is not the reason for our amity, but the result and manifestation of our friendship.

As we see this friendship grow and become

deeper year by year, it is easy to forget that it was not always so. There are monuments on both sides of the border to bitter military struggles between the armed forces of the two nations. Up at Mackinac Island, from the windows of the summer residence of the Governors of Michigan, you can see, on the high bluff a frowning battlement under an American flag. Interestingly enough, it's a replica of a British log fort, built there originally by a force of British and Canadians who took the Isle of Mackinac from United States forces. The significant thing about this is that this symbol of Canadian victory and American defeat was built by American hands, from plans obtained at great effort from the archives of the British Army. It was reconstructed there on that bluff at Mackinac Island as a memorial to the bravery of the men on both sides who fought over this border less than a hundred and fifty years ago.

Mr. Prime Minister, like the mace, I am sure that that fort, originally British, but reconstructed by American hands, is to us a symbol of friendship between our two nations. It certainly indicates a past where we have had difficulties, but it also equally certainly shows that in the human relations

between us we have been able to surmount even the bitterness of war. To-day we certainly have reached the stage in our relations where our friendship is so deep and permanent that even our past wars have been drained of bitterness and we remember only the bravery of those who fought on both sides. To-day we in Michigan think of those ancient disputes in the same way we think of the border dispute which nearly brought armed conflict between Michigan and Ohio. We can no more envision serious trouble between Michigan and Ontario than we can imagine renewing our argument with Ohio.

Our friendship has been tried and tested in the crucible of time, and peace is founded solidly on the mutual understanding of our peoples. That certainly is something unique in human history.

How has this great thing been accomplished in so brief a period of history? Certainly, it is not due to any lack of regard for rights and liberties on either side of the border. Our governments have been as zealous of the rights and interests of their own people as any governments in history. The bones of Canadian and American men in every corner of the

world bear testimony to that fact. What then, is the key to this unparalleled achievement of neighbourliness and international good will?

I think it is due to a basic agreement on ultimate values. On all the great questions which now confront mankind, we give the same answers. Our ancestors brought to the North American wilderness the Judeo-Christian civilization of Western Europe. The ideals on which this civilization was based had been distilled by the long experience of European societies, over many centuries of struggle for human dignity and freedom. The men and women who settled this country had a deep belief in the importance of the individual human soul, and in moral values that transcend material things. They believed in the doctrine of unalienable rights, and that governments were instituted among men to protect those rights. They believed that government should always be close to the people. They believed in the capacity of common people to govern themselves, and in the essential rightness of people's judgments if the people were informed and free.

When those concepts were transplanted to the soil of North America, they took deeper roots and wider meanings.

We have learned from historians the profound effects, in both our countries, of the continuing open frontier. It was not merely that most earlier inhabitants had themselves moved out to a new frontier, in revolt against constraints and restrictions in older societies. The spirit that had moved them to face the risks and hardships of the wilderness was kept alive by beckoning opportunities as the frontier advanced. Incidentally, the movement of peoples went back and forth across our international boundary, for, as you know well, many of the finest citizens of United States were emigrants from Canada and the reverse seems just as true. This free movement and communication has meant no loss to either, but our mutual enrichment.

I pause, in all modesty at this time, Mr. Prime Minister, to say that you have pointed out so many of the good things of life which came to Michigan across your fair province, so I believe I might point out that the name of "Williams", as it applies to my family, came in the same way. My maternal grandfather was born in London, England, but he is a Welshman just the same. He migrated to your city of London, and later on picked up and moved to Detroit.

I think that has sort of stayed in the blood, because, when my brother came to choose a wife, he went back to Windsor -- or what was then Sandwich -- so you see we are just keeping the border moving back and forth.

Thus, within each country and across borders, the continuing attraction of an open and freer life and of new and promising opportunities has contributed enormously to self-reliance, the leveling of barriers between human beings, and the spirit of personal freedom and self-government as a jealously guarded and deeply felt possession of individuals.

All this gives added meaning to the tremendous expansion of Canadian life that is now renewed and seems merely well begun. The frontiers of Canada are being pressed out -- to the west, the north, and northeast. The discoveries of oil, of iron ore, of uranium and other minerals have come at a crucial time, for the world as a whole depends on the resources of North America as never before in history.

But the growth and expansion of Canadian industry have been equally remarkable, much of it concentrated in this Province. You know the index figures for Canadian production and domestic and

foreign trade, the soundness and strength of the Canadian economy, and the rising standard of living. No end is in sight, and there need be no end. For you, as for us, there are abundant resources in the land that we have not yet begun to exploit.

We have resources also in ourselves; in the skill, training and resourcefulness of our people. The frontiers of North America do not lie only in the Northwest Territories, Labrador and Alaska. They lie all around us and within ourselves; in the unlimited possibilities of the human spirit. We need only be sure that through mistakes in governmental action, or otherwise, we do not interpose unnecessary obstructions. We must be sure also to keep firmly in mind the great lessons we have learned on how we can work best together.

In short, the growing strength of Canada gives us in the United States genuine pride and satisfaction. We look upon you not as competitors or rivals, but as neighbours whose strength and good fortune are intimately tied in with our own future.

Not only as partners in the development of natural resources and a rich spiritual heritage, but

also as comrades in arms, against the enemies of democracy, have we known each other in recent generations. In two world wars, Canadian fighting men and the armed forces of the United States have fought shoulder-to-shoulder against those who sought to destroy our way of life.

The glorious history of Canada in the defense of human freedom is fresh in our minds. We remember the Canadian bayonets that stood between us and the German submarine bases on the Atlantic in the First World War. We remember how for a time Canada and Great Britain, virtually alone, withstood the Nazi fury in the Second World War, holding the bastions of human liberty, while the United States slowly gathered her great strength to aid in the ultimate victory of the free world. We remember Dieppe, when boys from Ontario first breached the walls of Hitler's Fortress Europe. We in Michigan recall very vividly the day of Dieppe, and the wave of sorrow that swept over our whole people as the bloody sacrifices of that engagement became known. The Ontario boys who died on the beaches and in the streets of Dieppe were not just soldiers of an allied power; they were <u>our</u> sons,

as well as yours, and we felt their loss as keenly as if they had been boys from Detroit, Port Huron or Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

We remember, in short, the time which was bought with Canadian blood, time bought not only for Canada but for all of us who believe in human freedom; time during which the United States was able to arm; time without which all our potential industrial and military power might have been unable to aid in preventing the conquest of the world.

To-day as friends, neighbours and comrades in arms, we stand again, for the third time, face to face with a gigantic threat to our way of life. The march of imperial Communism has brought into jeopardy everything we have built here on this continent. We face an enemy far more ruthless than imperial Germany, far more cunning than Hitler. We live in a world divided into two armed camps, and the solidarity of the free peoples of this earth is the only hope of avoiding a third world war.

To-day, as never before, Canada and the United States must stand together or perish. The free peoples of the old world are exhausted and weak from a half-century of struggle to preserve the ideals of human

liberty. Some are torn by internal dissension. Others are suffering from the exhaustion of natural resources, and still others have disappeared behind the Iron Curtain, and only the muffled cries of their tortured peoples can penetrate to our ears.

But here on the North American continent we are strong. Together we possess the natural resources, the industrial capacity, the military power and the spiritual strength to meet this new and most terrible threat to human liberty. Canada and the United States, standing together, form the bastion about which the free peoples of the world can rally. And stand together we shall!

You know as well as I do the specific lines of action we need to follow if our great hopes are to be brought to fruition. We have worked out measures for our common defense, over the whole vast area of the North American continent and specifically here near the center. We know that the flash of atomic bombs will not stop at lines on the map. The vital areas of Ontario and Michigan will need constant attention to ward off the threat of attack. We must develop to the full our great industrial and agricultural potential. To me these needs add great urgency to another

proposal, on which Canadians have shown much patience, that is the construction of the great new waterway up the valley of the St. Lawrence and on into the Great Lakes. You know the benefits for which we can hope from this development, benefits for peace as well as wartime defense and for generations to come. I pledge my continued support to this great project, in the fervent hope that it can provide another example of North American co-operation.

But military preparedness and industrial and agricultural strength here will not, alone, provide us with the necessary strength. The techniques of production and democracy which have been developed here in North America must be spread to the whole world, so that all the races and peoples of mankind may enjoy the benefits of modern science and the blessings of freedom.

The era of colonialism is past and so is the age of economic exploitation. But the drive of Communism to capture the advantage of being the channel through which the peoples of Asia and Africa learn the basic principles of modern industrial life, reminds us that the day of expanding and changing economies is far from past. If we do not meet the

Russian challenge in this area, we must expect to see the peoples of Asia and Africa arrayed against us under the red banner.

Surely the two great nations of the North American continent are capable of rising to this occasion and to this challenge. The two nations which, with Great Britain, a common ancestor, ushered in the atomic age, are certainly able to direct these new-found energies to the common task of providing hope for the world's underprivileged. We must co-operate in relieving the poverty and ignorance of the less fortunate. We must share in the extension and development of modern industrial and agricultural life, that great new frontier which, together with our common heritage of political freedom, alone offers real and substantial hope for all men everywhere.

In this great task, which is the only way to defeat Communism ultimately, the people of Canada and the people of the United States are partners and comrades at arms in a special way. The other nations of the free world are not at this time able to carry this burden. Some of them are undeveloped, others once strong are weak and bled white. Others are torn by internal dissension, as Communism spreads its poisons

through the vitals of their society. Still others are already lost behind the Iron Curtain.

Only here in North America, rooted in the good earth of the new world, is there unquestioned strength, the industrial and agricultural potential, the military power, and the abiding faith in the future, which mankind needs to remain free. Here, with one foot in the United States and the other in Canada, stands an Atlas of human liberty, capable of supporting the future of the world on his shoulders. And here, alone, does such strength now exist.

Let us mobilize that strength. Let us go forward shoulder to shoulder, as we have gone forward together in the past, nurtured in common traditions and beliefs, secure in our mutual comradeship, confident of our mutual destiny, as strong brothers guarding together their neighbouring homes.

Let us send forth to every corner of the world the strong hope of our mutual confidence that peace <u>will</u> be preserved, that freedom <u>will</u> live, and that aggressors will ultimately be destroyed by the determination of all people everywhere to share the benefits of liberty.

That is the historic role in my mind, which

Providence has assigned the peoples of the United States and Canada in this great crisis. We of Michigan join with you in a mutual determination to play this role with hope and courage. Because you are our friends, our neighbours and our comrades in arms, we join with you in applauding and encouraging every forward step you make toward a greater and mightier Canada.

"With glowing hearts we see thee rise
The true North, strong and free."

Thank you very much.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(Take "B" follows)

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, it is at once a pleasure and a privilege to thank His Excellency for the fine and excellent speech he has delivered to us this afternoon. This speech revealed to us as nothing else could, the breadth of knowledge and the greatness of the speaker himself. We have had the opportunity of knowing something of the work that our honoured guest this afternoon has done in his own State of Michigan and for the people of that State; we are aware of our friends' thinking on public questions of national and international scope and importance. Our friend this afternoon has substantiated our beliefs in regards to these things that he holds supreme in the shape of things to come. Above all, I think we should say this afternoon that we know His Excellency in this way, we know and we appreciate the friendship that he has always had for Ontario and for the people of Ontario.

His Excellency will recall, I am sure, that last Fall, in the city of Windsor, he had the opportunity, and I think he would treat it as a rare opportunity, of meeting our Gracious Queen and her Consort, the Duke of Edinborough. I know that he would be impressed on that occasion as we, throughout this province and throughout this country, have been impressed by their visit and by our determination to work with our Gracious Queen

in building stronger still the battlement of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is said on the occasion that our guest met the Queen and her Consort last Fall, that he presented to the Duke of Edinborough a certain piece of wearing apparel with which the Duke was very much impressed. His Excellency, at that time, told the Duke that the wearing of this particular piece of apparel had won for him many elections in the State of Michigan and he expressed the hope that the wearing of this bow-tie by the Duke of Edinborough would serve him well in that particular field. It may be that the Duke of Edinborough has not got to go through the turmoil of elections, but I am sure the gift was nonetheless sincere on that account.

It is because of these things, Mr. Speaker, that our welcome to our guest this afternoon is the warmer and the more sincere. His Excellency's visit is a further indication, if any further indication is needed, of the friendship that exists between our province and his state, and our country and his country. There was a time, and it was mentioned this afternoon, when the boundary line between these two countries had forts with warlike intentions, there were battlements that intended to speak hostility and death to one another on each side of the border. These

have been done away with as the years have gone, and in their place we have built a bigger and stronger fort, a fort a fort built on the foundations of peace, the foundation of understanding and of fellowship, and of knowledge one of the other, so that both our people should rise above the petty and small things to reach the heights of what would be the ambition of us all to solve the problems of the ordinary person, and to lift his standard of living and his glimpse of life to something higher than it is at the present time.

Your visit to us today, then, is a further cementing of the intentions of these two great countries, as we look out at the world picture of today. We hope you will enjoy your visit with us, and that you do come back again quite soon.

HON. MR. FROST. (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I have your permission, accompanied by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to escort His Excellency from the Chamber?

HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether this is in order, but since the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) mentioned that I had the pleasure of presenting to the Duke of Edinborough, a symbol of office, which, while not as important as the Mace, at least is one which has served me well, I am in a somewhat

difficult position in that I do not want to disturb the balance of power in Ontario. If I may be permitted, I should like to present to both the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) these symbols which are of little intrinsic value, but since both the Duke of Edinborough and the President of the United States have them, I think it is quite in order to make the presentation here.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I thank His Excellency for the bow-tie? I am going to very carefully preserve my tie for future occasions and my one hope is that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) loses his.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I say that I do value this gift? We have in the past, if you know our political history intimately, some difficulty, and I am now hoping and I trust, it is not a false hope that this will bring us out of the difficulty and will do for us what it has done so many times for yourself.

----His Excellency was pleased to retire.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to submit the report of the standing committee on Standing Orders.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT:- Mr. Parry, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presents the following as its Third and Final Report:

Your Committee has carefully considered the following Petitions and finds the Notices as published in each case sufficient.

Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Orillia, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to enter into an agreement with The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the purchase of power.

Petition of the Corporation of the Township of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass establishing a Board of Education for the Township, and for other purposes.

Petition of the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to acquire shares of The Independent Order of Oddfellows Hall Association of Toronto.

Petition of the Corporation of the Township of Pelee, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to expend up to $10,000.00 in any year from the revenue received from non-resident hunting licenses on drainage works, etc.

Petition of the Corporation of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the payment of annuities to employees retiring with less than twenty years' service, and for other purposes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Motion agreed to.

MR. W. M. NICKLE (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to submit the second report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Nickle from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presents the following as its Second Report:

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:

Bill No. 3 - An Act respecting the City of Stratford.

Bill No. 5 - An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill No. 8 - An Act respecting J. L. Thompson Supply Limited.

Bill No. 27 - An Act respecting the Town of Barrie.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bill with certain amendments:-

Bill No. 6 - An Act respecting the Town of Timmins Separate School Board.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the Town of Timmins Separate School Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Motion agreed to.

(Take C follows)

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.

Mr. S. L. HALL (Halton), moves first reading of Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Toronto".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS:

MR. G. C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur), moves first reading of Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

CITY OF LONDON.

MR. J. P. ROBARTS (London) moves first reading of Bill intituled "An Act respecting the City of London".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

TOWN OF ORILLIA.

MR. J. D. McPHEE (Simcoe-East) moves first reading of Bill, intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Orillia".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

TOWNSHIP OF PELEE.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South) moves first reading of Bill intituled"An Act respecting the Township of Pelee".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

Hon. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. Eighteenth annual report of the Department of Municipal Affairs, for the year ended December 31, 1951.

2. The Report of the hon. Minister of Education, for the calendar year, 1951.

3. The annual report of the Teachers' Superannuation Commission, for the year ended October 31, 1951.

4. The annual report of the Ontario College of Arts for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order; Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the session, Mr. Frost.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure this afternoon to have the opportunity of extending to you, sir, along with those who have already previously addressed this House, my sincere congratulations to you, sir, in the attainment of your office and to realize that you have the whole-hearted support of every member of this House.

The Speech from the Throne is one which usually is regarded as forecasting and indicating in a positive manner the thoughts which the Government of the day has in regard to matters of government and in the Speech which we have listened to some few days ago we have found that there have been many matters of general public interest to all of us here.

One of the speakers mentioned yesterday that there was no community which was more important to any member of this House than his own and I believe that we can each and everyone heartily concur in that statement. It has also been suggested that each and every member of this House is likewise interested in all of the communities in this great province of Ontario which we find represented here and any legislation which may be brought down will be generally regarded as being for the benefit of each and every person who resides in this great and grand old province of Ontario.

Some time ago one of the hon. members of the Opposition made reference to the fact that the Conservative Government or the Government in power was living in a glass house and he queried the fact as to whether or not we realized that we were living in a glass house. There is no doubt in my mind but that the Government of the day has been living in a glass house ever since 1943 with the net result that progressive and constructive legislation has been enacted since that time and, in addition, the electors back in November of 1951 could see through the walls of that glass house and came back in restoring the Government of the day and patting them on the back for the job which they had done prior to that occasion.

We all realize that in connection with matters of government there are three levels. In fact, I am going to suggest a fourth level and one which might not be generally regarded as being a level of government, but I can assure you it is the place where we all get our start and that is right in our own home. That is where government and discipline begin, and if we find that a child has had a good and proper upbringing, he is able to tolerate the views of others, to appreciate the circumstances and the surroundings in which he lives and he makes of himself a better citizen and better equipped to associate himself with his fellows. Just as one steps forward from the

threshold of the family into that of community life, we find that the individual finding himself in a community next becomes associated in what we call municipal life, and it is in regard to the status of municipal life that I wish to address my remarks this afternoon at a little length.

Dealing with the matter of municipal life, many of us here have had the privilege and the opportunity of serving on a local or a municipal council and there we have found one thing which is paramount, namely, that the local municipal council is the body which is closest to the people -- the body to which the average individual resident turns in the event of a problem arising affecting himself or his fellows and, consequently, we find an individual who has had the opportunity of serving for some time on a municipal council perhaps, may have had a broader experience than one who may not have had that privilege.

Then as we step forward from the local municipal council into the county council, we find that there has again been a broader opportunity afforded the individual, because no longer are his views limited to those of himself or to those in his own local community, but they are again broadened so as to take into consideration those of the other municipalities in the larger municipality of the county.

When one becomes associated with a body such as this in a provincial legislature we find that once again the horizon of one's self is broadened considerably and so, as I suggest to you, it is a great privilege for each and every member of this House to have the opportunity of serving his local constituency in the capacity of being a member of the Provincial Legislature.

Democracy is something of which we are all very, very proud, and the one thing which I am sure each and everyone of us will remember from years gone by is the definition of democracy which we learned, namely, that it is government of the people, for the people and by the people, and that is something, as I say, of which we are very, very proud.

The constituency which I have the honour to represent, being York West, is a constituency which is quite broad in its aspect consisting of rural and urban and industrial and residential areas, and we all know as representatives of local constituencies that each and every one of those particular types which I have mentioned, involve and present problems which are particular in great measure to themselves. One of the constituent municipalities in the riding of York West is the Township of Etobicoke which has had a very great and expansive industrial development in the past two and a half years. As a matter of fact, it

has advanced into second place in industrial expansion among municipalities in the Province of Ontario, and great has been the number of industries which have come into that township alone. The Township of Scarborough located on the eastern limits of the City of Toronto is one which has taken first place in regard to industrial development but, as I have indicated to you, each and every one of these expansions has brought with it its problems.

The industrial development is one which you and I, and each and every one of our constituents, is looking for in his own constituency because we have found that over the years industrial development is something which has been of great and paramount importance in the development of our communities across this province and indeed across this Dominion.

Industry has begun to play a very substantial part in the carrying on of our community life and the extending of our various matters of social life and culture in our various communities, and we have found, for example, that in the past there have been municipalities that have endeavoured to refrain from having industry come within their borders, but which in the long run have found that it has been very desirable that industry should be brought within their borders to assist in carrying out the great municipal programmes which the municipalities have been called upon to bear.

In the first place, I would like to deal with the matter of highways. Highway development is one which has been very prominent in the life and work of this Province of Ontario, and the Government of the day has made great strides in the matter of highway development and in the development of better highways throughout the whole of the province. Sometimes there has been criticism directed at the payment and charge of 11-cents gasoline tax but let me remind you of the fact that in this Province of Ontario, although we do pay an 11-cent gasoline tax, the tax which is levied against motor vehicles, coupled with the ordinary licence fee, is the lowest of any province in the Dominion of Canada.

In so far as the matter of highway development is concerned, when one pays 11 cents on gasoline, which goes into the form of government tax, and when one realizes that that money is being used for the development of a highway system which today is coming close to second to none, I am sure that we are very proud of the development of the highway system in the Province of Ontario.

Back in 1937 we saw the development of a four-lane highway from the City of Toronto through to Niagara Falls in the form of the Queen Elizabeth Highway, and that highway today carries many, many tons of freight traffic but it also carries thousands of motor vehicles between Buffalo and Toronto and

intermediate points.

We have also been advised that the development of the new highway between the City of Toronto and Barrie is another development which is going to take place this year. Part of that highway is already open and it is something of which we can all be very proud. But may I point this out to you, that it is the purpose of the Government of the day -- and it is indeed being carried into practice -- that improving existing highways, building better roads, and opening up new highways will have a good effect upon the people of this province and the economy of this province.

Years ago this country was dependent entirely upon ox-cart for opening up, the blazing of very minor trails followed by the introduction of the steam railway, and that remained practically so until approximately thirty years ago, and then we found our highway system beginning to develop. Did you know you do not have to go very far outside the City of Toronto to see the first paved highway which was erected in the province of Ontario? It is covered up in many parts with debris and cinders at the present time, but if some of the hon. members of the House would like to see some of that highway, all you have to do is to take one of the streetcars that go out to Sunnyside on the west limit of the city, and there you will see the highway which was first paved and

ran from Parkside Drive out to the Humber River and ran through the south limit of the Village of Swansea, where I happen to reside. That highway is still existent but, as I say, not in actual use.

Now, in so far as the matter of money being spent in highway development is concerned, may I remind you of the fact that last year the Government of the day spent approximately $90 million and the potential for the current year is approximately $104 million, as we have been advised by the Acting Minister of Highways. Highway development is something which each and every one of us who owns motor cars is interested in, and I am sure that we can depend upon a progressive policy in so far as highway construction is concerned.

In the matter of health, we have found that there has been a general development of constructive plans for the placing of health units across the Province of Ontario, and last year there were twenty-six of these health units which were set up and in operation, as against when the present Government of the day came into power a few years ago.

The health unit, as undoubtedly many of you know, consists of a unification of health services whereby individual municipalities may couple their efforts and join in the creation of a single health expenditure and operation in respect

of their joint municipal operations.

The other day we had occasion to discuss in this House one of the most historical pieces of legislation which has been discussed here for some time and I was very pleased to learn, as I pointed out at that time, that the hon. members of this House were entirely in accord with the project, namely the development of the St. Lawrence seaway and the harnessing of the waters of the St. Lawrence for hydro purposes. Hydro has played a very prominent part in the development of the Province of Ontario and, through the efforts of the Government today and in past years, in now practically available to all home owners throughout the province, and in areas where it is not available it is being extended in great measure in our rural municipalities.

Another matter which has proved of great interest to each and everyone of us is the matter of housing. In fact, I believe that each and every member who has spoken so far on the Throne Debate has spoken on the matter of housing. May I take you back with me a few years to recall just what the situation was and is, and how it has developed insofar as the housing situation of today is concerned? Back in 1939, which was the year in which World War II was declared, we found that there was not such a thing as a housing shortage. Rather, on the contrary, vacant houses, vacant

store premises and indeed vacant factory buildings were found in great measure throughout the City of Toronto and in other large centres of this province of Ontario and elsewhere. With the coming of World War II naturally we found that the great war industries began to develop and with the development of those war industries came the demand and the requirement for additional housing. But it was not until the 11th of October, 1941, that there was what could be regarded as an acute shortage of housing or a shortage of housing even developing, for that was the day when rentals became fixed pursuant to federal government order, dated October 11th, 1941, and you will recall that rentals were frozen as of that day and that rental regulations ultimately came into existence.

The matter of the freezing of rentals, however, did not solve the problem of housing, for there were such places as Ajax, located a few miles east of Toronto, where a war industry became located and where it became necessary to establish housing units, and at that time we found that the federal government came along and desired to inaugurate what they called wartime housing and wartime housing units were established in certain of the municipalities where war industries were located. Indeed we found a great municipal problem arising at that time because when wartime housing was first brought about and came

into existence there was no suggestion that the municipalities who were going to be called upon to service those units of housing would be compensated in any way.

It was not until 1943 and the beginning of 1944 when, after considerable objection was voiced to the federal authority, that the federal authority came through with the fabulous sum of $26 for a four-room house and $29 for a five-room house to the local municipalities that were called upon to service those housing units. The amount of contribution by the federal authority did not come anywhere near providing the amount of moneys required to provide even the cost of education, policing or fire protection and many other municipal services which they were called upon to bear. In the case of Ajax, which I mentioned a moment ago, the Township of Pickering which, prior to that time in the main was rural in its character, found itself with a small urban centre on its hands and was called upon to provide for schools to teach the children who had come to live in these wartime housing units and multiple were the problems which became foisted upon the municipality of the Township of Pickering.

Many other municipalities found themselves in similar positions dealing with the matter of housing. Today, however, we find a different situation. We find a situation has developed

whereby the federal and the provincial governments have come through and are anxious to help the municipalities erect houses and take care of the housing situation in their respective municipalities.

As has been suggested by the Prime Minister on previous occasions, the federal government today is prepared to come through with seventy-five per cent of the cost, the provincial government 17½ per cent of the cost, and the municipalities are asked to contribute 7½ per cent of the cost in order that a housing development may occur in municipalities desiring it.

The matter of housing, however, is not just simply a case of erection of homes. From a municipal standpoint those homes have to be serviced, they have to be provided with sewage disposal, water supply, police protection, fire protection, garbage disposal and so forth. Those are all services which are cast upon the doorstep -- and rightly so -- of the local municipality, but when one comes to consider the fact that where a farmis subdivided, and where previously one family resided, namely the farmer and his family, on the subdivision of that farm, we find that there may be hundreds of families residing on subdivided lots and in homes erected on those lots and we find that the matter of cost of providing water supply, sewage disposal, highway development and many of these other services are things which are real problems to the

local municipal council in which these subdivisions are located. Consequently, there have been requests -- indeed more than requests -- there have been requirements, made by certain municipal councils, whereby subdividers have been called upon to provide a sum of money and certain areas of land, the money to provide for the institution of these services, which I have mentioned, and the areas of land required to provide a park area within the subdivided limits or within the subdivision itself and also to provide land area for the erection of schools.

(Take "D" follows)

The erection of schools and the subject of education are very important points and considerations to each and every member of a municipal council.

I am sure that every hon. member here has taken time off -- I am sure I have -- to look at our tax bills in the years gone by, or perhaps even in the current year, and you will find that the cost of education is approximately the equivalent of one-half of the local municipal tax bill. There may be municipalities where the cost of education is less than fifty percent, but, on the average, you will find that the cost of education in a local municipality takes up approximately one-half of the local municipal expenditures. Consequently, as I have stated, it does create a great problem to the members of the local municipal councils. Why? One immediately says that the council of a local municipality has nothing to do with providing education for the pupils within that municipality, because that is taken care of, either by a school board or a board of education, which has full and complete authority insofar as education is concerned. That is quite true. But where does the money come from which ultimately finds its way into the hands of the board of education or the school board of any given municipality? Its

needs must be taken into consideration by the municipal council, in the fixing of the levy, in the fixing of the cost of education, and in the fixing of the mill rate of the municipality as a whole.

It is the duty of the municipal council, as we know it, to provide funds as requested by the school board or the board of education of a municipality, and great have been the increases, particularly in the last two or three years, in the way of demands upon local municipal councils by school boards and boards of education throughout all of Ontario. Sometimes I wonder where the peak is going to be, because, indeed, we do find that it does present a great problem to the municipal councils which are trying to keep their mill rates down to a low level, or at least to a consistent level, and that indeed creates a problem by the repeated annual demands made upon them by way of increased budgets for education and other municipal services.

The reason I have chosen the matter of education by way of costs, and other increases, is particularly on account of the fact that in the past two or three years increases which have gone to the boards of education, and the demands which have been made by boards of education upon municipal councils, have been greater than the demands

which have been made by councils for improving their own services. And what has been the experience of the local municipal councils? When a school board brings in its budget, there possibly is a conference held between the council and the board, to see if the board cannot reduce its budget, but if the board remains adamant, then the council has to sit down with the school board's budget, and try to see where they can curtail their efforts, insofar as municipal improvements are concerned. The net result of such a condition has been that only the most essential and requiring public works have been performed in the municipality, and there has developed, over the past few years, a backlog of municipal services which are some day going to be called upon to be performed. How long the dam is going to be able to hold out against the backlog of these municipal services, I do not know. If the dam should break, and it should become necessary to call upon the ratepayers of the municipalities to provide for some of these backlog services, one cannot forecast with any degree of certainty where the mill rate of the municipality is going to go.

What is the solution? The solution I have to suggest is this: that insofar as the boards of

education are concerned, I think there should be representation of the municipal councils on those boards, or there should be some representation by way of appeal by a municipal council against the budget of the school boards, so that the municipal council, which is the body having to raise these taxes, will be in a position where they will be able to appeal the school board's budgets, and at the same time, keep within the confines of a reasonable tax rate to be paid by the ratepayers of these municipalities.

(Page D-5 follows)

There is another observation I want to make in regard to the matter of education. The Government of to-day has gone to great lengths, and has made great strides in endeavouring to assist the local municipalities provide for the costs of education which have accumulated from year to year, by way of increased grants.

Back in 1944, the provincial grants of this province to municipalities for educational purposes was approximately eight million dollars; in the year 1951, the grants by the government of the day, to municipalities, for taking care of educational purposes, had increased to forty-seven million dollars, or approximately six times those of 1944. So you will see the provincial governments are doing a grand job as far as providing additional grants are concerned. But still, with all these increased grants, the situations locally have not been taken care of. If one can recall a few years ago, when it was suggested that the Provincial government was going to take care of fifty percent of the cost of education, the School Boards throughout the municipalities of the province of Ontario seemed to regard the fact that they were getting a "hand-out" of additional funds, and they immediately sought ways and means to spend those additional funds. The net result was, of the

governmental increases, the ratepayers in the municipalities saw very little or nothing of those increases.

What I have to suggest with regard to the cost of education is this; education, to my way of thinking, is just as much a national picture, as it is a provincial picture, or a municipal picture. We all realize that under the British-North America Act, education is one of those problems and fields which the Provincial Government is called upon to administer. To-day -- in 1952 -- I suggest we have gone a long way, by way of progress, culturally, individually, provincially, and municipally. The Ontario of 1952 is not composed of the same municipalities which were existent at the time of the passing of the British North America Act.

We need to bring the Act up to date, and the way in which the Act can be, and should be, brought up to date, is by having the three levels of government participate in the costs of education. It is just as much a Federal responsibility to provide education for the youth of this country, as it is to educate them, or to train them for military service, or to see that they will have a good health program, across this fair Dominion. There are certain things which you and I are very anxious to see provided to the youth of this country. One is good health. Another is

education. Another is a spirit of toleration and responsibility. And if, through a process of progressive education, which could be nurtured, through the joint financial co-operative assistance of the three levels of government, there is no doubt that the boy who lives in the northern section of Alberta would have the same privileges of education as the boy who lives within the confines of a large urban centre such as the city of Toronto.

(Take E follows)

A few years ago it was a very common practice and a very common thing to hear someone say that when they acquired their entrance examination they were going to stop school, their educational career was at an end. The boy or the girl who was raised on the farm may not have had the same privilege of attending high school in the local town or in the city a few miles away; today that has gone by the board. The present Administration a few years ago saw to it that the bulk of the Province of Ontario was divided into high school districts, and the purpose of having counties divided into high school districts was so that the boy or the girl in the rural centre would have the same opportunity of secondary and high school and vocational education as the boy or the girl who was reared in the urban centre. So today we find that bus transportation is considered as part of the cost of education for Boards of Education where high school district Boards function. The net result has been to achieve the golden opportunity for the boy or girl in rural Ontario as for the boy or girl reared in the urban municipalities.

Therefore, as I suggest to you, going beyond the confines of the Province of Ontario across this Dominion of Canada, the boy or girl who is reared in rural country should have the

same opportunity from an educational standpoint as any boy or girl who lives in an urban centre, through from Newfoundland to British Columbia.

Dealing now with the matter of municipalities, we find that last year the present Administration, with a view to relieving some of the great tax responsibility which is now upon the shoulders of municipalities appointed a Provincial-Municipal Committee for the purpose of ascertaining and defining if possible the financial responsibility as it does lie and as perhaps it should lie between the province and the local municipality.

Those of us who have had municipal experience readily realize the fact that municipalities have in the past been called upon to bear a very substantial portion of the costs of services which were not generally or normally within the bracket of what one could honestly say was a municipal service. I do not purport or intend to go into detail in regard to those services but, as I mentioned earlier, I do suggest that such things as fire protection, police protection, sewage disposal and water supply, lighting and so forth are primarily municipal responsibilities, but on the other hand when we come to consider the matter of providing moneys for hospitalization, for indigent patients, for welfare services, children's aid societies and relief and unemployment --

insurance, I was going to say, but I say unemployment relief--when it comes to a matter of providing unemployed employables with the wherewithal to live, those to my way of thinking are not properly within the ambit of responsibility of a local municipal government, but rather should be shared by municipalities at large and indeed many of those should be shared by the Federal Government.

The matter, for example, of unemployment insurance, as we all know, operates over a limited number of weeks, and if the workman finds himself still out of work after his unemployment insurance payments have expired, where does he go? Does he go to the Federal Government at Ottawa or does he go to the Provincial Government at Queens Park, or does he go to the clerk of the local municipality where he lives? We all know that in nine cases out of ten the clerk of the local municipality is the individual who first learns of the hardship which any one of their constituents may be experiencing, and he applies there for relief.

I suggest to you . . . in the case of unemployed employables that is a direct responsibility of the Federal Government who have established in some measure an unemployment insurance programme, but as we have seen in the past two months the programme which the Federal Government have set up is not an all-inclusive programme. We cannot

allow a man and his wife to starve simply because the municipality may not be legally responsible. It does not provide food and clothing or say to an unemployed employable: "We in the municipality and in the province do not regard ourselves as being responsible: you should go to Ottawa." First of all, how is he going to get the money to get to Ottawa, and, secondly, that does not provide food and clothing. Consequently, what do you find? You find that even though there may not be a legal responsibility to provide food and clothing for persons under such circumstances, in many cases, in order to hold body and soul together, the local municipality is the body which does assume the cost.

Coming then into the matter of children's aid or children's welfare, I had a case in my own office not very long ago where a father had been convicted of an offence and was sent down for two years. He had left behind in the family residence, which was being purchased and was subject to a mortgage, a wife and two small children, the youngest child being a matter of months old. It was not practicable for that wife to go to work. The husband was incarcerated in one of our penal institutions; what was to happen? What did happen was this: the wife made application for mother's allowance to the Province of Ontario and she readily received assistance

(Page E-5 follows.)

for herself and her two children. Insofar as the matter of responsibility is concerned, is it the responsibility of the province alone or of the municipality, or should it be shared in a much broader field? You see, if we look at that picture in the sense that the province had not "come through" with a contribution to that young mother and her children, what would have been the case? You would have had the father in a penal institution who would be supported by the tax contributions of the people at large; you would have had the mother and the children supported by the local municipality with contributions coming through for relief -- in other words, that whole family would have been supported at public expense.

One may say: "Well, is that not what happened in this particular case now?" It is to a degree, but in that particular case I go one step further and I tell you this, that the young wife in that case was very, very anxious to get out and go to work and do something to provide for herself and her family, and the net result is that in a short period of months there is no doubt but what that wife will assist herself. In the meantime the wife did obtain assistance through the Mothers' Allowance Board of this Province of Ontario.

Where does the municipality get this money from? There are only two sources: the moneys it derives in direct taxation on real estate or on

business, and the other source is what it gets by way of grant from the senior level of government. Those are the only sources of revenue which any municipality has.

Someone may say: "Well, the municipality charges licence fees for this service and that service operating within the confines of its borders, which is all a form of taxation." The licence fee which you pay for your motor car is a taxation, but then again we come to this next point in regard to the matter of taxation in municipalities, and this to me is a great injustice to the local municipalities. Every time a municipality purchases -- whether it is sand or gravel or stationery, a fire truck or a police cruiser or whatever it is -- the municipality is called upon to pay a sales tax to the Federal Government in order to provide essential municipal services to the taxpayers within the community. That is something which in my way of thinking should not exist. Why should we, as individuals, tax ourselves to provide a service which we need, especially when one realizes the very substantial surplus which the Federal Government has accumulated at Ottawa, and which amounts to several millions of dollars. Insofar as the local municipality is concerned, what municipality is there that can budget for a surplus? You and I all know that it is contrary to law for a municipality to budget for

a surplus. The furthest that a municipality can go is to provide a budget to supply essential services for that municipality for the next twelve months' period, but on the other hand we do find that both senior levels of government have surpluses, and consequently, as I do suggest to you, some of that surplus -- I am not saying all of it, but some of it -- federally and provincially, should be shared with the municipality by way of increased grants.

Coming to the matter of grants, I suggest that it would be of great interest, and would be received very favourably by the municipalities at large, if grants were made to those municipalities without any strings attached; in other words have the grants made at large so that the local municipal council can determine whether they want to use a thousand dollars for road repairs or sidewalk repairs or street lighting or police protection; leave it up to the local municipal council to provide for the services within the borders of that municipality, whereas today grants are received with delineations marked around them as to the purpose for which they may be used, and, to say the least, that does curtail the activity of the local municipal council in providing those particular services.

What has the provincial government done for municipalities in the past few years? Back in 1943 the total amount of municipal grants

amounted to approximately $18 million. In 1951 the total amount of municipal grants exceeded $100 million. It seems to me, and I am sure to all of us, that today we are becoming very much accustomed to talking in terms of millions of dollars, whereas twenty and thirty years ago we were quite content to talk in terms of thousands of dollars, and indeed, insofar as the matter of defence programme is concerned and the annual budget of the United States of America, we are fast being educated to talk in terms of billions of dollars. We realize, of course, that we are dealing with an inflationary period at this time and the monetary value today is not the same as it was two or three decades ago, but nevertheless each of the three levels of government do have an obligation to provide services for their respective bodies and to take care of the activities with which they are charged.

However, be that as it may, there is one thing which I would definitely suggest dealing with in the matter of taxation, and that is the real estate owner should very definitely be relieved of much of the financial cost and responsibility which is thrust upon his doorstep at the present time. How is that going to be done? We all know that every dollar which is used either by the Federal Government, the Provincial Government or the Municipal Government all comes from one source; it comes from "John Public", the taxpayer.

He is the man who has to provide the money, and as long as "John Public" is willing to provide the money for the services for which he asks, the three levels of government I am sure are quite willing and ready to provide those services. I do suggest, however, and it has become quite apparent over the past few months, that there is a general realization among the three governments at large and even among the members of the public that the owner of real estate is being charged with too much responsibility from a financial standpoint.

I want to deal with one phase of welfare service with which municipalities are charged today. It is a very severe and heavy cost and at the same time it is a most important service, and that is the matter of the providing of funds for children's aid societies by municipal councils. I am perhaps more familiar with the County of York than any other county in the Province of Ontario, but back in 1929 the total budget of the County of York for children's aid society purposes was approximately $10,000. In the year 1951 the total budget for children's aid work in the County of York was over $300,000. That money was raised primarily as a direct charge on real estate against the 26 municipalities in the County of York. As against that -- and this has only happened since 1947 -- the provincial government comes through with 25 per cent of the cost of ward care in providing such a service.

(Take "F" follows)

Prior to 1947, the total amount of financial grant which was received by the York County Council for Children's Aid Society work was the grand total of $1,500. as against a potential of much more than $250,000. You can see that prior to 1947, the provincial grant was "peanuts" so to speak, as compared with the gross expenditure of the local municipality. To-day, we find that Children's Aid Society work and welfare work generally is increasing. Let me take you back a matter of twenty or thirty years. We find this, that if a problem arose in a home, there was a mother or a father, sister or a brother, or a neighbour, who was ready and willing to take over and share in the processing of a problem, which might have confronted a child or a young married couple. To-day, what do we find? In many homes, in fact, in the majority of cases, if a problem arises affecting the child or a young married couple, immediately they hurl themselves onto society. These people say, "Well, the Government can look after me", or "the Children's Aid Society can look after the child". In other words, there is no longer that same home responsibility that there was twenty or thirty years ago. To me, we are, I think, getting away from one of the prime responsibilities, not only of the individual and of the family, but one of the great

privileges which existed in the past, and it is a necessity to-day to become associated by way of sharing that great problen.

In conclusion, I want to deal with the matter of civilian defence. Civilian defence is something about which we have had much talk and very little action over the past few months. Civil defence, as you know, has been advanced as a civilian-military effort, if you like, for the protection of the personnel of our municipalities. We have heard much about it over the past two and a half years and back in 1951, there was organized in this local area of Toronto and York, a civil defence committee which was represented by representatives of each of the municipalities in the County of York and of the City of Toronto. That committee met together, appointed its own officials and proceeded with a program as far as they could go. They appointed a director, and finally came to the point where they were confronted with a potential expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars to set up a control centre. The Federal Government had said that civilian defence was the responsibility of the local municipalities, but for certain purposes, the Federal Government would pay a share or a certain portion of the costs. They said they would provide medical supplies and certain other equipment. The Provincial Government had come through and said, "We are

willing and ready to contribute certain sums of money to assist in that program". The one fallacy in regard to the whole setup is this, that the direct responsibility was cast upon the local municipalities and the local municipality is the one group which, to-day, has to share in the great expense. It is hoped in the future, as time goes on and this civilian expense program is extended, that we will get some leadership from Ottawa in Ontario, to do many of the things that are presently cast upon the doorstep of the local municipalities. We hope we will be given practical aid and help, by the Federal Government.

In conclusion I want to say to you that it is my hope and I know it is the immediate concern of each and every one of us here, and I know it is the intention of the Government to-day, to continue to provide good Government in the province of Ontario, as it has in the past, in the years to come, during the term of office.

MR. A. H. COWLING (High Park): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to say that if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) have any difficulty tying their gifts that were given tothem by our very esteemed guest, I would be happy to oblige and give them a few lessons.

I would like to say, also, how very honoured I

am to be here representing a fine district, High Park. As you know, High Park has been a good staunch Conservative riding ever since it was a riding. We had a bit of a relapse during the last two or three years, but, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will do my best to see that it does not happen again.

I would like to congratulate the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. Yaremko). I think he deserves more credit than anyone else, because he personally took on the big job of ousting one of the former hon. members of the House, a Communist member. He did an excellent job, and I am proud to be sitting here with him. I know his contribution to the Government of our great province will be good and it will be sensible.

I know it is tradition here to refer to all other hon. members as the "honourable", but in regard to the member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), I will have to skip that in making any reference to him , during this Session or any other Session. Anybody who represents the way of life he does; should not even be here in the first place and to be termed "honourable" is just too much.

Incidentally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not know whether any of the other hon. members received some literature, very good literature, but it comes

in the form of a card depicting life behind the Iron Curtain. An address is given on Queen St. W., in Toronto, a very amazing thing. I cannot understand how this group should be permitted to circulate such literature and, yet, I suppose in this great, free, democratic Canada of ours we will put up with almost anything to allow people complete freedom. About the time we suggest or get around to the point of recommending that we eliminate these particular individuals, is just about the time they would be in a position to appeal to a certain group that they were martyrs to the cause and the publicity that they may now enjoy would be small to what it would be in those circumstances.

I was very much taken with the remarks of our honoured guest here to-day, when he referred to the great place that Canada takes in world affairs and the great friendship and understanding developed over the years between the United States and Canada. I was impressed when he referred to the threat of communism, when he talked about our Canadian boys fighting side by side with those of our Allies in Korea. It is pretty hard in the face of those remarks with which I very definitely agree, with every one of them, how we at home, in this country,have in the Parliament of the Province of Ontario, someone who is definitely opposed to that

way of life. I would like to make it very clear at the beginning of this Session, where I stand in regards to communism. The member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is a very adept speaker, and fortunately he will have to talk at great lengths in this Session, or any other Session, because I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will not provide him with a pool of seconders. He made reference in his speech to his former colleague and said he hoped to have him back some day. I would like to say here and now that he will never be back and if the member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has the good fortune to be re-elected at any future date, I am sure he will have long, white whiskers before his friend is back in this House.

I have the privilege of representing a good section of the people of our city on the Council of the city of Toronto. Some few years ago, we had two communists there by the name of Charlie Sims and Norman Freed and they had a lot to say, very much along the same lines as the hon.member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). As a matter of fact, they said the same thing. Then came an election and there was only one; and along came another election and there were none. I am proud to say that in the Council of the city of Toronto, we do not have any communist representatives and I would like to prophecy here and now that as time goes on and there

is a provincial election, that the sole remaining member representing the Communist Party, will become past history and remain that way.

May I speak for a moment about Homes for the Aged. I would like to tell you about the finest Home for the Aged in the world and it is located in Toronto, it is called Lambert Lodge. I know the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Frost) in whose riding Lambert Lodge is situated, will bear with me because he and I were on the committee set up to look after the workings of Lambert Lodge. I was appointed as a liason between the Council and the Lodge, and I am very familiar with the job the province did in the establishment of Lambert Lodge.

For the benefit of our out-of-town hon. members, may I suggest that if you have time, it would be well worth your while some morning, afternoon, or evening, to take a tour through Lambert Lodge. It is a terrific institution, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Somewhere close to 750 people reside there to-day. It was a new venture, nobody had a very definite yardstick to go by. I would like to give credit where credit is due because the Federal Government had a part to play in this, when they turned over the old Christie Street Hospital at a very nominal charge. Here, again, we see what co-operation between three levels of Government can

accomplish. I could not help but think, when the hon. member for York West (Mr. Brandon) was talking about three levels of Government, of the part they played. It might be a suggestion to set up a joint committee comparable to the Provincial-Municipal Committee, a committee to embrace the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments. A great many of our local problems could be ironed out through that procedure.

To get back to Lambert Lodge again, we have people from all walks of life there; we have people of many ages and a great cross-section of our Canadian life.

I had the privilege of visiting in the city of St. Louis last fall, to attend a meeting of people from all over the world, to study geriatrics, which is the study of older folk, and how to help them. This is something that is fast coming to the forefront, it is a study that requires a certain type of individual with an understanding and a liking for our senior citizens. It might be suggested that together with the Welfare Department of the province of Ontario, which has control of Lambert Lodge, that we should tie in health. That "institution" -- I do not like to refer to it as an institution, because it is actually a home -- is developing not only into a Home for the Aged, but into a hospital. We all know that people getting on in

years, suffering from arthritis and heart disease and senility, and other things, are happy and well one day and the next day they are in bed and require the attention of a doctor. By co-operative effort on behalf of the Department of Welfare and the Department of Health of the province, they could possibly consider the idea of better care and attention.

I have some figures here which are very startling,that came out of that conference at St. Louis. The life expectancy in 1900 was 38 years; life expectancy in 1952 is 68 years. You can see that we have a brand new problem here, people are living longer, they are being more active and it is our problem and our challenge to discover ways and means of taking care of them. Also I would like to note that if a baby survives the first year of its life, there is a 50-50 chance it will live to be 70 years of age. A very remarkable thing. As far as Homes for the Aged are concerned, the province of Ontario, with the city of Toronto, is doing a fine job. A great many people have visited Lambert Lodge from that conference. They wanted to discover how we operate up here, how we finance it, what type of individual is admitted into the Home. I can say without fear of contradiction that in this particular case where we have a joint effort by the province and the

local government, we have the finest Home for the Aged in the world. They have a committee set up at the present time to investigate and make a survey to establish Homes for the Aged in all parts of the city of Toronto and in the outlying municipalities. They are making great strides in that direction and I hope very shortly we will have local homes in various parts of the city. I have a very sympathetic point of view toward the rural places, and the smaller places, and yet I want you to bear with me when I make certain remarks about the city of Toronto. After all, the city of Toronto has about one-quarter of the total population of Ontario within the Greater Toronto area. We may have some problems that are not the same as yours, because in a larger city you have an accumulation of population that have different requirements and needs, than you have in the smaller cities. Just to refer to one for instance, in the wintertime, we get a great influx of people from outlying areas into Toronto. They come here because they know that they are going to be taken care of, they are going to be provided with a place to sleep and some food. We do not turn anybody away, but at the same time, the local taxpayers who pay the shot, are not recompensed in any way. That is something that is happening here right now. It happens in all the larger cities, I

include London, Windsor, Ottawa,and they all have the same problem that the smaller municipalities do not have to face. If the province will give leadership to the local governments in applying for additional aid from the Federal Government, then we can do a real job. The local taxpayer has arrived at the limit of local taxation. There is no question in my mind about that. I was very pleased to note,and the Government is to be congratulated,on setting up this new Provincial-Municipal committee. In my opinion, that is one of the most important committees that has been set up in the Government for a long time.

(Take G follows)

I know they are going to do a good job and anything that we as private members representing all the sections of this great province can do to assist them, we will be only too happy to do, and I speak of certain things as applying to our own area in the hope that they will consider them and give them the required attention

Getting back to our Lambert Lodge picture, we are happy about the whole situation there and the great contribution to our way of life that is being made. Just imagine, for married people there are private rooms there -- for the elderly people -- and, hon. members, as I suggested before, if any of you are particularly interested in that aspect of the welfare development, do take time out to visit Lambert Lodge.

I would like to say a word here about the Humber Bridge situation, and the members here will recall the great controversy and discussion in the papers on that particular issue. I am interested in it from this point of view, that as a member of the Toronto City Council I was, in a small way, responsible for widening certain city roads on each side of this Humber bottleneck and I would like to say that I was very pleased to read in the press where the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) gave a very favourable ear to the requests of the city and, in all probability, there will

(Page G-2 follows.)

be something done to eliminate the traffic over the Humber Bridge. It is a well-known fact that there are more cars pass over the Humber Bridge on a Sunday afternoon than any other place on the North American Continent, and I would like to suggest, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we consider the idea of another bridge, or possibly a cloverleaf at that section, where the people from the outlying municipalities and everyone coming in over the Queen Elizabeth Highway and from any place out in the West End can travel into downtown Toronto. I suggest if the Lakeshore Road is widened to six lanes and we have another overpass or underpass at the Humber River, certainly one of the big problems will be solved. The present bridge was built and paid for, I think, completely by the City of Toronto, so that possibly it might be a suggestion at this time, in the event the experts believe we should have another crossing of the Humber River, the province and the federal government could assist, and we could have good co-operation by all levels of government.

I would like to say a word about a local project, -- I know you will bear with me -- in the High Park riding. We have the stockyards there, and certainly in the past few days there has been a great deal said about livestock. I think

we are the only large city anywhere that permits livestock to cross one of our busy intersections and right out in that area, near or adjacent to the corner of Keele and St. Clair, the livestock cross there several times during the day. We seem to feel that some consideration should be given to the idea of an underpass from the stockyards or where the stock comes in on the south side across to the great packing houses on the north side and, Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I realize in replying to the Speech from the Throne we are permitted to make suggestions particularly of a local nature, that is one which I am making right now and I would like to have something done or some consideration given to the remedy of that other traffic bottleneck.

At the same time I would like to personally congratulate the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) as has been done here many times before in this Session, for his fine work in assisting in the settlement of the T.T.C. strike. Mr. Deputy Speaker, that was quite a problem in and around the City of Toronto and I know I speak for the citizens as a whole when I say that the provincial Labour Department, under the capable direction of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), was responsible in no small part for the final conclusion of that strike. Any of you who happened to be in Toronto around that time, must have been amazed at the way the

automobiles took care of the situation.

I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that pretty well takes care of what I wanted to say today. I am interested in assistance to the local governments, as has been mentioned here today by a former Speaker. It is necessary. They just cannot carry the load and anything that we can do -- anything that this Provincial-Municipal Committee can set up to remedy that situation, I know will be all to the good.

As far as our local situation is concerned, I mentioned before it is a privilege to represent High Park riding. I want the people out there, regardless of what their political views might be, to feel that I am representing everybody in the area and I certainly know that we will go on to bigger and better government and larger responsibilities in this great Province of Ontario.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I feel that the co-operation of all levels of government is certainly a thing that we should strive for here today.

MR. G. T. GORDON (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, before the adjournment of the House I have the answers to questions 6 and 36,

which I shall table.

In connection with Questions 15 and 16 asked by the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren), the answers are very lengthy and I would like to make them Orders for Return.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Can we not leave that over until we have a chance to look at them?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I will be very glad to do that. I was going to ask that they be made Orders for Return.

MR. OLIVER: Will we talk about it to-morrow?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Yes, that is all right.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, tomorrow I want to proceed with the second reading of the Crown Timber Act which stands in the name of the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott). There may be some other matters that we can move along on the Order paper, but I would like to go ahead with the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, following that. We will carry out that procedure tomorrow and also on Thursday.

MR. OLIVER: I wonder if I might say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) regarding the

second reading of the Crown Timber Act, we were very anxious to have the member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) here, and he is unavoidably absent for a few days. Is there any urgency?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): We are sending the whole Act to the Committee on Lands and Forests and we wanted to discuss it tomorrow so that it could go forward to the Committee. The hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) is going to make an explanation of some of the matters relating to his Department which are set out in the Act. He will be speaking again on the Estimates, but that is a very big subject and he is going to speak tomorrow on certain matters. We will send the whole Act on to the Committee on Lands and Forests, where the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) will have the fullest opportunity -- I believe he is on the Committee -- of discussing any section or sections of the Act.

(Take "H" follows)

MR. OLIVER: That is agreeable. May I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), when will the St. Lawrence Bills be up for Committee stage?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): We are ready to go ahead with them at any time. Mr. Speaker, there are a large number of speakers on the amendment to the Motion in reply to the Speech from the Throne whose names are in the hands of the Whips here in this House. I have been anxious to give hon. members of this House every precedence I can in connection with that Debate and therefore have held back some of these matters. It may be that by the end of this week we shall be able to see if we can clear things easily so that we can bring down the Budget -- we hope by the twentieth. We can proceed then with some of these matters on Tuesday and Wednesday next. If there is any Order which my hon.friend (Mr. Oliver) would prefer held, if he would let me know I will be very glad to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.45 o'clock P.M.

Library

ONTARIO

# First Session
## of the
# Twenty-Fourth Legislature
## of the
# Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

0

## Volume XV

Wednesday, March 12, 1952.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

# F I F T E E N T H  D A Y

## P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker,
Presiding.

- - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Wednesday, March 12, 1952.

- - - - - - -

The House having met, 3 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a small matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon.members, if I may. There are occasions when I, as the Speaker, leave the Chair, and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, or another hon. member may occupy the Speaker's Chair. I have been looking over some of the debates, and I notice that when I am absent, the occupant of the Chair has been referred to as "Mr. Deputy

Speaker".

May I say we have no Deputy Speaker. I am sure the hon. members realize that, and it would be better if the hon. members would address the Chair as "Mr. Speaker", regardless of who may be the occupant at that particular time. That will clarify the whole situation, and we can carry on, according to the rules.

Therefore, I will ask the hon. members to address the Chair as "Mr. Speaker" under all circumstances.

Of course, when the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House is so acting, he is addressed, naturally, as "Mr. Chairman", but when the House is in full session and the mace is on the table, the Chair is addressed as "Mr. Speaker".

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

ENQUIRIES IN CONNECTION WITH HOSPITALS, ETC.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Provide for the making of Enquiries in connection with Hospitals,

Sanitoria, Charitable Institutions, and other Organizations".

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill arises as the result of a complaint which was made by the Chairman of the Board of the East Windsor Hospital. Apparently, from what information has been laid before me and before the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips), there are certain possible irregularities which may turn out to be quite extensive in connection with the administration of that hospital.

It is well-known that under the Public Enquiries Act there is not power to appoint a Commissioner for the purpose of enquiring into an organization of this kind. The powers of enquiry, under the present legislation, are generally limited in that Act to matters pertaining to the Government service, in connection with any Provincial Government official.

In considering this problem, it will be recalled that in 1949, a somewhat similar situation arose in connection with another hospital, also in the City of Windsor, and an Act was passed specially in the Session of that year providing for an enquiry into that particular hospital.

The Government has come to the conclusion that

it would be desirable to have general powers of enquiry into all institutions of this type, to which the Government makes substantial financial grants. This Bill is designed for that purpose, and provides that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council deems it expedient to cause an enquiry to be made concerning any matter, whether arising before or after the date this Act comes into force, connected with or affecting any hospital, sanitorium, charitable institution or other organization that is granted aid out of monies appropriated by the Legislature, he may, by Commission, appoint one or more persons to conduct such enquiry, and every person so appointed for that purpose shall have the powers conferred upon him or them as upon a Commission appointed under the Public Enquiries Act.

Generally, the provisions of the Public Enquiries Act, as to procedure, and so on, will be made applicable to this Bill. As soon as this Bill becomes law, it is my intention to appoint a Commissioner to make an enquiry as requested.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Would this legislation give authority to investigate such institutions as the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto?

MR. PORTER: We do not make any grants to the

Canadian National Exhibition.

MR. FROST: We pay rent.

MR. PORTER: That is not a grant-in-aid.

MR. A. REAUME (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a short statement on this, if I may.

First of all, I want to say that I approve of the Bill, and certainly also approve of the probe. However, the people of Windsor have a stake in the institution involved, and I think we should join with you, and as mayor, I am going to send our people in. This, I hope, will be agreeable to the Government. I trust that the Government will not make a football out of this, as they sometimes have done in the past, because this really is an important institution, and, Mr. Speaker, as you know, it is doing a very fine work.

If agreeable, I think it would be well for the people of Windsor, through their Board of Control, to join with the Government in a joint probe. If that is agreeable, I can issue orders at once to that effect.

MR. PORTER: Of course, it is customary in an enquiry of this kind, to have interested parties represented by counsel, and I suggest if the City of Windsor wishes to be represented by counsel at the

enquiry, no doubt that will be quite in order.

But, so far as the power of enquiry is concerned, the Government must retain the right of appointing the Commissioner. It is either an enquiry under the authority given to the Government, or, if the municipality has any power of enquiry, this Bill would not take it away. This gives us the power to enquire where we see fit in cases where we make grants in aid to institutions of this kind.

It is possible that a situation such as this may arise from time to time, and we feel it is high time we clothe ourselves with powers of this kind. After all, it is merely an enquiry for the purpose of obtaining facts. An enquiry of this kind does not decide on the rights of any individual, or the guilt of any individual, if any there be. If the facts which come forward lead to some further proceedings, that may be taken into consideration in due course. This is merely extending the powers of enquiry, in view of the very much extended program of grants to a great variety of institutions of all kinds in this Province, and I think the time has come when this type of amendment is very necessary.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Who will pay the cost in this instance, may I ask? I think in the last one, the municipality paid the cost.

MR. PORTER: There is nothing in this Act which mentions that. I think under the Public Enquiries Act the Government pays. The Public Enquiries Act provisions are made applicable to this Act in all these features, and under the Public Enquiries Act, the Government would pay the costs.

MR. SALSBERG: Would it be a matter of policy to consult the municipal authorities before an enquiry is launched?

MR. PORTER: This is not a municipal institution. This is a hospital, I am informed, that is supported by what is termed "a community", which crosses municipal boundaries. It is not controlled, I am informed, by the municipality. I may say, however, that I have not yet had the opportunity of looking into the details, because this only came to my attention within the last few hours. I do understand that the Municipal Council has really no control over this hospital. As I say, that is according to my information.

MR. REAUME: That is not quite right. I think before ordering a probe, you should find out what it

is all about.

MR. PORTER: We will find out when we carry on the probe.

MR. REAUME: I understand that, and I do not want to spend an hour going into it at this time. The hospital in question is helped by way of grants from Ottawa, the Province, and ourselves. All I wish to say is that I hope we can join with you. We certainly will appoint our auditors and counsel to go in there.

Also, Mr. Speaker, may I say that I heard to-day that there have been some people there who were discharged from their jobs. Is that true? Have any persons connected with the hospital been discharged within the last day or so?

MR. PORTER: We have no power to discharge anybody. This hospital, as I understand it, operates under a charter, and the Governors are elected by members of the Association in somewhat the same way as other officers are, in the case of any institution of this kind, and the whole question of the constitution of this sort of institution might well be looked into. As a result of this inquiry, we may get some recommendations which would be useful in changing our course of action.

MR. REAUME: I agree. I do not mind the probe. The only thing I want to make sure of is that nobody will be blackened or hurt until such time as the probe is completed. That is all.

MR. PORTER: As far as we are concerned, we do not come to any judgment until we know all the facts.

MR. REAUME: I am happy to hear that.

MR. PORTER: We may not know all the facts until an extensive enquiry is conducted.

THE TRUSTEES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Trustees Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in introducing this Bill, I wish to say that the Government is not taking the position in respect to this Bill that it is, in the ordinary sense, a matter of Government policy. Recommendations have been made to the Government, particularly by Trust Companies who are engaged in a large way in administering estates, and investing trust funds, and the proposal has been made, as a result of careful thought on the part of officials engaged in

this sort of business, that investing powers of trustees should be extended, and instead of being limited to the type of bonds -- "gilt-edged securities", as they are sometimes called -- which has been the law for many years, that it be extended in a way somewhat similar, although not exactly, to the investing powers of an insurance company.

The Government sees some pitfalls in this proposed legislation, and what is proposed is that this Bill be put forward as a matter for consideration and discussion, and be referred to the Legal Bills Committee, and that Committee hear interested parties, and others pressing for this type of legislation, and that they be called to present their case, and be subject to questioning by any member who might wish so to do.

In a matter of this kind, we have in the Province a great many Trust Companies who have staffs of people who are familiar with investments, and whose business it is to keep their eyes upon the movement of investments of one kind and another, upon the market.

On the other hand, there are a great many estates which fall into the hands of trustees who, in many cases, may not be qualified people with respect to

the investment field. As a matter of fact, very often the executor under the will is the widow of the deceased, and may have no business experience at all.

Whether or not the powers proposed in this legislation are somewhat too broad, or even whether it is necessary to deal with this matter at all at the present time, is something which should be thoroughly considered by the Committee after hearing the representations which may be made by any interested party or group, and they should consider every aspect of this problem to determine what is the practical and sane thing to do at the present time.

One of the great advantages of the Legal Bills Committee in dealing with this type of legislation is that on that Committee we will have, no doubt, a cross-section of hon. members representing constituencies throughout the Province, who will know a little more about the local conditions, and the manner of procedure, and the operation of trustees under wills, and the effect of some of the things they might do.

The Government is in this position; for instance, in the Department of the Attorney-General, we have a staff of legal counsel who very seldom are directly concerned with problems of this kind, and

I think it would be very helpful indeed to draw upon the advice from much broader sources, to find out what criticisms might be levelled, and some of the changes which are contemplated in this legislation.

The Government is prepared, as I say, to introduce this legislation, with that in view, and in view of the nature of the Bill, and the scope of it, it is really essential that it should be a Government Bill.

With these reservations, I have introduced the Bill to-day.

(Take "B" follows)

DRUGLESS PRACTITIONERS' ACT

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves first reading of Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Drugless Practitioners' Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment that involves one principle only and that is that it authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint separate boards of directors for the different classifications of drugless practitioners and provides for the composition of the separate boards. These boards will be made up of at least three and not more than five members.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I address a question to the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. SALSBERG: Will that Bill affect adversely the Christian Science Church and its practices?

MR. PHILLIPS: This will not affect anybody except the groups who have asked for this and it includes the osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, physiotherapists and masseurs. It covers the five classifications only.

Motion agreed to: First reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES' ACT

HON. W.J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education) moves first reading of Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Public Libraries' Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this Bill is to authorize public libraries, always with the consent of the municipal council, to acquire buildings which are larger than might be required for library purposes purely, and to rent the rooms which they do not need, for classes in the evenings, or meetings for general purposes, which have to do with the function of a library. There is also a provision added to this Bill to enable public library boards to establish pension schemes and sick leave credit schemes for their employees in the same manner as municipal councils and school boards may establish such schemes.

Motion agreed to: First reading of the Bill.

FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

HON. H.R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves first reading of Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Forest Fires Prevention Act".

MR. G.C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I just wish to say a word to the Minister. We have had a lot of public outcry in my district when the pulp companies who have these large tracts of timber ban the public from entering over their roads for the purpose of fishing and hunting, and I was wondering if at the same time this Bill is passed,

(Page B-3 follows)

some amendment of some kind be put in there allowing, at seasons when the fire hazard is not very great, the public to enter those areas to hunt and fish. I am speaking of areas that are hundreds of square miles in area.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, the point brought up by the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope) could hardly be covered in this Bill as this is forest fire prevention.

The purpose of the amendment to this Bill is that at the present time when we wish an area at times of high fire hazard closed to travel, we have to file a very lengthy description of the area. This amendment enables us to lay out the forest districts of the province now and name them, so that in the event of high fire hazard developing in any one of them, we can say that "District 'A' shall be closed", "District 'B' shall be closed," so that we can get some action on it.

The second portion covers the travel permit. As this permit stands at the present time it permits a traveller to start fires for cooking or warmth. There might be occasions when we desire to issue permits when conditions would not justify starting a fire for these purposes, and we just wish to have the fire permit changed so that we would have the authority to issue a permit to travel without necessarily implying that a traveller could light a fire for cooking or warmth.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I would just like to clarify a little situation with regard to the position of the hon. members on the introduction of a Bill. Generally speaking we have allowed fair latitude in the asking of questions. On the introduction it is fairly well established that we should only have an explanation of the Bill rather than the extensive debate which has sometimes occurred. I just wish to clarify, in the minds of some of our hon. members, that on the first reading there is very, very little debate at all. There is plenty of time for discussion on the second reading and I trust you will accept my suggestion on it.

Orders of the Day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order 26. Mr. Speaker, in calling Order 26 which stands in the name of the Minister of Lands and Forests, I might say the desire is to advance this Bill so that it may go to the Committee on Lands and Forests where it will be fully considered.

My friend the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) spoke to me about this Bill. One of the members on his side who is interested is away today and I can assure the Leader of the Opposition that we will have the fullest debate on this question, if it is desired, in connection with the Estimates, and if an hon. member at that time desires to raise any point, he may do so, but it will facilitate the business of the House if we refer it to the Committee.

CROWN TIMBER ACT, 1952

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests) moved second reading of Bill No. 56, the Crown Timber Act, 1952.

He said: Mr. Speaker, as the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) suggests, this is going to go to the Committee on Lands and Forests for study, and I would be only too glad to arrange that the meeting of that Committee be held at such a time as the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) gets back. You are expecting him very shortly?

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Oh, yes, he will be here at the first of the week.

MR. SCOTT: I feel some explanation might be given why these various Acts came into the Statutes. What is now the Province of Ontario was once endowed with a forest wealth almost beyond imagination. Forests stretched unbroken from the Ottawa River to Niagara Falls, Sarnia and to the Manitoba boundary. There were hundreds of different kinds of trees, many of them producing excellent timber for various uses and many of them growing to great size.

For more than 2 centuries after the first colonists came to Ontario the main concern was to push back the forests to make room for the settlements. The forest was almost looked upon as an enemy for it harboured their enemies, the Indians, and wild animals. The forests provided the

material to build farm and village homes and furnishings, but enormous quantities of timber were wasted as the settlers cleared the land for farming because there were no markets for it. I often heard my grandfather speak of the big maple trees on our farm that were cut and hauled with oxen into big heaps for burning to make potash which was their only cash crop.

Then,as the cities grew and industry developed, a great period of lumbering began. Exploitation of the forest was on a Paul Bunyan scale as the sawyers and loggers performed giant feats with axe and saw to let "daylight into the swamp". Great river drives brought logs by the millions to the sawmills to meet the ever-increasing demands of a growing country for lumber.

Even when all the merchantable timber in one locality was cut and the local sawmill had to close down, there was always more timber over the next hill. No thought was given to forest management to ensure the continued life of the community which had grown up around the mill. High grading of the choice trees left many forest stands in poor condition. Those early days saw the great square timber drives on the Ottawa going down to Montreal and Quebec for shipment to the old country. These timbers were hewn by broadaxe in the woods and whenever a flaw was disclosed, the partly hewn stick was left to rot in the woods. I am sure many of

you older Members have seen these lying still, retaining their shape, showing the durability of wood.

The forests contributed and are contributing mightily to the development of our province. They built great cities, great industries and great fortunes. Timber was used lavishly and wastefully, because it was abundant and cheap. Despite some of the pressures of undersupply, we should still think in terms of regaining and maintaining abundance.

Then a new phase of forest utilization appeared -- the pulp and paper industry. This could utilize the smaller sizes of timber stands which had been scorned by the sawmill operators. The first pulp mill was established in 1864.

I have had placed on the desks of the hon. members of the House a copy of this brochure -- "Timber Management in Ontario." There are certain things in this which I would like the hon. members to really pay attention to. For instance, --

> "To the forester the expression 'sustained yield basis' means the maintenance of a sufficient forest area to meet the needs of the mill, with a distribution of age classes that will fit in with the rotation periods of cutting. Heretofore the methods pursued have been more haphazard. Trees have been cut at the convenience of the cutter and certainly without consideration of their future value. Under Ontario's present plans the long-term public interest will become the first consideration."

And then further:

> "The leading thought in the management of a forest property is permanency -- the continued production of crops which take a century or more to produce. The farmer sows his crop in the spring and harvests it for the most part in the same year. The forester must wait for sixty to one hundred or more years between sowing and harvesting. He must carry an investment in growing timber fifty times as great in volume as the annual crop harvest. In addition to maintaining these reserves, the age classes of the timber must be such that an approximately equal volume will mature each year. It will always be difficult to convince a wood hungry nation . . ."

And I might even come down to a smaller unit of population than a nation --

> "It will always be difficult to convince a wood-hungry nation of the necessity of maintaining adequate reserves of growing timber to furnish the relatively small annual wood harvest. The urge for the immediate gratification of wants does not tend to make people readily adaptable to the principle of sustained yield timber management."

So, with between 1400 and 1500 small sawmills, or sawmills of various sizes in the province, this definitely really expresses the feelings that are in our hearts some times when we approach new timber lands.

And then, on page 14 we go on: the article is referring to a forest inventory, and this article goes on to say what we intend to do:

> "Following the completion of the forest resources inventory, working plans will be prepared for the forested area of the province. These will vary in size of operation and, due to the differences in forest and other conditions locally, will vary widely from intensive management requirements to more general prescriptions . . ."

I was greatly pleased when one of the page boys approached me and asked me for a copy of this. I thought: "Well, surely the modern generation is becoming forestry conscious." I asked him what he was going to do with it and he said he was going to put it in his scrap book. I do not want you gentlemen to do that; I want you to take it home and read it.

MR. J. S. DEMPSEY (Renfrew South): The only thing I see wrong there, Mr. Minister, is that when they were cutting that tree down, they cut it a foot too high.

MR. SCOTT: That was during the salvage operations when that tree was cut; time was of the essence.

The purpose of this Act is to consolidate the various statutes relating to the cutting, measurement, management and utilization of Crown timber.

The present statutes that are dealt with in the consolidation are as follows:

The Crown Timber Act

The Cullers Act

The Forest Management Act

The Forest Resources Regulation Act

The Forestry Act

The Mills Licensing Act

The Provincial Forests Act

The Pulpwood Conservation Act

Generally, the purpose of this consolidation is to:

1. Tidy up the legislation dealing with Crown Timber;
2. Drop out-of-date practices; and
3. Overcome duplication in the various Statutes.

Generally no new principles are involved, but the administrative practices in connection with Crown Timber are brought up-to-date.

A great deal of time has been spent in assembling the Act and cross-checking to see that no legislation of use is omitted.

Discussions have been held with the Ontario Forest Industries Association and the Advisory Committee to the Minister. Both bodies have given a great deal of time in assisting with their advice and co-operation and I want to express my appreciation to them for the work they have done.

The introduction of the Bill at this time is particularly opportune when we are dealing with the integration of operations in the forest -- that is, the cutting from each acre of land a forest crop in the form best suited to the eventual use of that product, such as pulpwood, lumber, ties, telephone

poles, etc.

The main principles of the various Acts I have mentioned are embodied in the Bill before you, and I will deal briefly with the subject matter of each of these.

The Crown Timber Act deals with the granting of cutting rights with respect to Crown timber, the fixing of all Crown dues, fire protection charges and ground rent, and the payment of these charges; the method of dealing with unauthorized cutting and protection of the Crown's interest in timber until all charges have been paid.

The Cullers Act, dealing with the examination of applicants for scaling timber and their conduct as scalers, is embodied in the Bill. The principles of the Forest Management Act, an act passed in 1947, providing for the preparation and submission by an operator of a timber inventory and master plan of his cutting area, with a view to effecting more efficient management and advantageous utilization of the timber resources, have been carried forward in this Bill, and their application extended.

The Forest Resources Regulation Act, an Act passed in 1936, also deals with forest management and those provisions of the Act which are not duplicated in The Forest Management Act are embodied in the Bill before you.

The Pulpwood Conservation Act was passed in 1929, and its provisions, similar to the Forest

Management and the Forest Resources Regulation Act, are designed to achieve the cropping of timber on a sustained yield basis. In addition, it deals with the aspect of regeneration of the forests by providing for the establishment of nurseries for the production of trees and the distribution of these. This latter aspect is not dealt with in the Bill before you, but provision for the production of nursey stock and its distribution has been made in the new Forestry Act. I will be introducing that Act a little later in this Session.

The Mills Licensing Act, passed in 1949, provides for the classification of mills and the regulation of their productive capacity so that some degree of control may be exercised over the productive capacity in relation to the timber resources available.

The Forestry Act, in large part, deals with timber on private lands. For instance, it permits of agreements being made with any person for the purposes of developing, reforesting, and managing private land for forestry purposes. This Act also provides for the appointment of the Advisory Committee and this provision is embodied in the Bill. Other provisions relating to timber on private lands are embodied in the new Forestry Act, which will be introduced at this session. The new Forestry Act is a consolidation of various acts dealing with timber on private lands.

The Provincial Forests Act sets aside seven areas throughout the Province as Provincial Forests and these have been continued in the Bill. (They are the Eastern Provincial Forest, the Timagami Provincial Forest, the Mississagi Provincial Forest, the Georgian Bay Provincial Forest, the Nipigon Provincial Forest, the Wanapitei Provincial Forest and the Kawartha Provincial Forest).

As discussion proceeds on this Act, I shall be glad to advise the hon. members just where each section of the old Act appears in the new Bill, and in order that there may be an orderly discussion of it, it is proposed to refer the Bill to the Committee on Lands and Forests for review before it is brought back into the House to be dealt with in Committee.

This Act is one of several consolidations of the 29 Statutes administered by the Department that will be dealt with in coming sessions. When the consolidation is completed, there should be four or five major Acts of the Department, dealing with Crown Timber, Forestry on private lands, Water-powers, Lands, Surveys and Wildlife.

(Take "C" follows)

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I think we all realize the importance of the Bill which is now getting its second reading. This Bill will go to the Lands and Forest Committee and will be studied there and then returned to the House in the Committee of the Whole House. The deliberations of the Lands and Forest Committee will not restrict in any way, the contribution that any hon. member may wish to make to the various sections of the Bill when it is before the House in the Committee of the Whole. I think we can say, Mr. Speaker, in a broad sense, that we have had in the past, too many Acts, and too little action in regard to the preservation of our provincial forests. I believe the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) will go along with me in this statement. I doubt if we are holding our own insofar as preserving our forests is concerned. It is apparent that we will have to take drastic action if we wish to continue in perpetuity the forest wealth of the province of Ontario. There are some new sections in this particular Bill that give the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) and the government, very wide powers in dealing with this situation, and it will be our purpose and our duty to examine these new sections.

In addition, they must have the ability to do the job that must be done for the forest wealth of this province and we will closely examine each section. I

hope and trust the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) will be able to give us in the House, the fullest possible explanation as it goes through the Committee stage.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, as no one else on this side is rising on this question, and I notice the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is ready to reply, I would like to say a few words before he does. With all due regard to the fine work of the Department of Lands and Forests and with all due regard and appreciation of the efforts of the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott), I think it should be stated as a matter of policy, that the legislation before us constitutes a full retreat from the original position taken by the Conservative Government when it came into office in 1943. How does it constitute a full retreat? Older hon.members in the House will recall, and every one in the province interested in this very important problem will not have forgotten,the position taken by the Conservative Party then under the leadership of Mr. Drew. It was the intention of the Conservative Government when coming into power, to establish a commission similar to the Hydro Commission to operate the forestry industry of the province, to be fully in charge of this tremendous natural resource of the province, its development and perpetuity. That was the

position of the Party and of the Government. I still agree with the original position as presented to the public and as expounded in this House. I think that was a correct and sound provision for the Government to make, because, in my opinion, only by such a method will we provide the basic requirements for the people of the province and the basic requirements as I see them, and as outlined by the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) are: first, to guarantee a perpetual yield, not to allow the depletion of it, the reckless cutting of forests but to provide, as some European countries have managed to do, an annual yield for centuries and centuries. Second, to guarantee that the province will get the maximum of income from it. Thirdly, that the natural resources of the forest products will be manufactured, fabricated, to its final stage providing employment for more and more people. Those, Mr. Speaker, as I see it, are the three main objectives we should have when dealing with this important matter.

The Government of the day not only presented this fundamental position in the House but introduced Legislation which would carry it in the House for the establishment of a forestry commission.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Which Government was that?

MR. SALSBERG: The Drew Government. I remind new hon. members of the House lest they feel that I am picking on the Government, that I never do that. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knows I never pick on the Government. I always try to agree with them and I am anxious to get opportunities to agree with them. The Drew Government introduced such Legislation, I think, during the 1945 Session. If I am wrong in that, I will be corrected. I voted for that Legislation and it was carried, but it was never proclaimed and never put into operation.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have been here for many years and sitting constantly in the House, and I do not remember the commission legislation the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) refers to. I think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) refers to the Advisory Committee Legislation which was passed in this House and acted on by this Government.

MR. SALSBERG: No, I think I am correct.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is living in a great mist; he does not know where he is going.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am extremely sorry to have to say that if one of us, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or myself is living in a mist about this question, then, it is the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost).

In fact, I am prepared to turn to the book which contains the Legislation adopted at each Session and present that Bill which became an Act.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): How many members were on the Commission?

MR. SALSBERG: A moment ago, you questioned whether such a Bill was carried, and now you are trying to wiggle out by asking the number on the Commission. You do not even remember a Bill was enacted but you expect me to remember how many were on the Commission. If there was no Bill, there could not have been a Commission; if there was a Commission and a number of members appointed, then there was a Bill. Mr. Speaker, there was a Bill, it was carried, but the Government changed its mind.

MR. FROST: Would the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) tell me the section of this Bill?

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knows he is asking the questions only to divert me from the main course, which I have no intention of doing. All I am concerned with at this moment, Mr. Speaker, is to approach this question from a fundamental point of view. Now, the Government of Mr. Drew, having piloted and carried that Legislation, turned its back on it, and instead of implementing a very important law which it had proposed and carried, it then decided to appoint a

new Commission to investigate the forest situation. It was hardly necessary but there was a Commission and we have a very important report as a result of that enquiry.

That is all I wanted to say on this occasion. The Bill before us would indicate the completeness of the retreat of the Conservative Government on this very important forestry question. They seem to have put the seal of finality to a policy which is diametrically opposed to the original policy brought to the people of Ontario by the then leader of the Party, introduced in legislative form by the Government and now scrapped. We are now dealing with Legislation which grants the right to sell, lease and do all sorts of things. I have no quarrel with the Department, I have no quarrel with the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott), I think he is a very fine hon. Minister and I think his Department is an excellent Department, but I think the policy which is embodied in this Bill, which is Government responsibility and not departmental responsibility, is very bad policy.

I am sorry that it should be necessary for me to say what I have said at this time. I would have been happier if we had before us Legislation which would fully embody the principles upon which the Conservative Party went to the people of Ontario, which was incorporated in Legislation. It has been scuttled and

buried and no tombstone placed upon it. This is the tombstone.

MR. J. S. DEMPSEY (Renfrew South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word or two on this subject because I represent a riding where there are extensive lumbering operations. I have seen a lot of improvement since 1945, in fact, in my particular riding, there has been extensive improvement and I must give credit to this Government and the previous Government who made the start on it, for what they have done for my particular section. I could refer to what we call the Pine Patent Act. That was an Act passed in the last year, whereby the farmer owns the pine that is on his land, and now he can go out and plant trees for himself. Previous to this Act, pine trees were all reserved to the Crown. This has made a great improvement. There has been an improvement in the way of measuring logs. At one time, we had the old Doyle rule which was all right years ago, but today, our trees are not the same size as they used to be and the Doyle rule is just out of date. It was not a proper rule, and now we have changed it.

I do not think we have been "scuttled" about anything. I think the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is talking about an enquiry into the

situation at that particular time and I am looking forward to our going to go into an extensive tree-planting program. Perhaps we are behind a little, we cannot supply enough trees, but I have been talking to the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) and he assured me we are going ahead. We could plant about twenty-five million trees if we had them, and we are going to make a move to try and get them. I am well satisfied that there have been many improvements to date in the Department of Lands and Forests. I feel I know a little more about these things than the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). He lives in the middle of this big city, while I live in the bush, so I should know more about it. I do not talk very often, but I do like to get up and talk about something I know something about. When I spoke to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to-day about the Pine Patent Act, he said we were going to get it, and I know we will get lots of trees because he is doing a good job. The people seem to be satisfied with the way things are going. We are here to do the people's business and if I do the business of my riding to the best of my ability, I am not afraid of an election. I think the last Government, from the look of things, must have done a good job, because they came back very strong. When we start doing a bad job, we will know about it. I do not think we can belittle those who are

our Opposition because they have some very splendid fellows over there. I do feel that we must do a good job because after all, the people are the ones who send us here. There is no doubt about that.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in conclusion in connection with this Bill, there was one point that struck me in what the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) said when he expressed the view that perhaps we were not holding our own in connection with our forests. I think I can assure the hon. members that we have reached the stage in Ontario where we are holding our own. Of course, I realize that may be a debatable statement. It is very difficult to assert that all the mills and pulp-mills, with our forests, are not receding and going back. However, I think I can say with a good deal of certainty that such is not the case, we have reached the point where I think we can say we are definitely holding our own.

I do not want to be complacent about this problem, the Forestry problem is one of the largest problems in this province. There is no doubt about it, this is one of the principal problems we have to contend with. This deals with a great natural resource upon which tens of thousands of citizens depend for their

living. This is something which very vitally affects the whole economy of this province. We can say beyond any doubt that we have made tremendous progress. I think I can point out to the hon. members that of all the forest areas in the province, I think all but one of them, are represented by Government members. After all, the people are now conscious of the forest problem and our people themselves have been insisting upon reforms. I think there must be a degree of satisfaction on the part of the people as to what is being done; otherwise, what has taken place would not have taken place. I sat in this House, as did many other hon. members here, when the Government had no hon. members in northern Ontario or in the forest areas at all and to-day we have all of the hon. members, I think, save one.

(Take "D" follows)

I do not say that for the purpose of being complacent. I say that because I think it adds onto the responsibility of the Government more than ever the duty of going ahead with an effort to find a solution to this problem.

I may say in response to the remark by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) regarding a Commission managing lands and forests, that I, for once, have completely changed my views on that question. I do not say that what we are doing is complete; what we are doing is an advance. I am satisfied that you cannot appoint a Commission in this Province and give that Commission charge of the life and being of hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

The conception of the idea -- and I well remember it from some ten years ago -- was we would divorce the administration of lands and forests from politics, particularly petty politics. I do not think in this Legislature we can delegate to a Commission, which is not responsible to the people, the life and being of hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

I quite agree with the findings of the Kennedy Report in that regard, and it was with that in view that the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and the Government went ahead with the recommendations

in that report for the appointment of an Advisory Council which was to assure continuity of policy. If there was any merit in the Commission idea, of course, it would be that it would provide for continuity of policy over the years, to prevent further changes and alterations which have worked to the detriment of the conservation of our forests over many years.

I think we have faced up to that problem, and with the appointment of the Advisory Council, and the appointment of General Kennedy as a consultant, we have substantially met that problem, and at the same time, we have kept the administration of our forests where, in the end, they have to be, that is, in the hands of the elected representatives of the people.

I think we can feel we have made in the last few years tremendous advances, and that in no way are we in retreat. The fact is, we are in full march ahead. I am satisfied that the next few years will show very great advances indeed in all the complex matters relating to forest policy, whether it be control of insects, control of fire, reforestation, forest management, cutting in perpetuity, the sustained yield, and so forth. I feel the people of this Province are confident that is what is being done.

The Act introduced by the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) implements the consolidation recommended by the Department, and recommended by the Kennedy Report. The idea is, that instead of having a multiplicity of Acts, to have one principal Act, consolidating the various forestry provisions.

When that goes to the Committee, the Committee members will have a full opportunity to go over every section and consider it, and make sure that the problem is covered in a manner which they feel is in the best interests of the Province.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, just for the record, in view of the question raised about the Bill, may I draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister to the fact that the legislation referred to is to be found on Pages 262 and 263 of the Statutes for 1944, where the establishment of a Commission and its duties were clearly set out.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That has been amended since.

MR. L. M. FROST: That was a Commission of Enquiry.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE THRONE DEBATE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, resuming the adjourned Debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, Mr. Frost.

MR. G. G. GORDON (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, in looking over the new plan which has been placed before us, I do not think the various parties have been given their proper colours. In Great Britain, the colours for the parties are, blue for the Conservatives, yellow for the Liberals, and red for Labour or the Socialist Party. Here we have the Conservative Party in blue, the Liberals are an anaemic red, our C.C.F. hon. members are encased in green, and the hon. member who should really have a colour, has no colour at all. As we all know, the colour for the Labour Progressive Party should be red.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to speak on a matter upon which I have spoken in previous sessions, and while some of it will probably be repetition, I have something new to add, which I will come to a little later.

I saw by the papers recently that Toronto is

considering the chlorinating of its water supply as is also Windsor, Hamilton, and many other cities. I would like to point out that Brantford was the pioneer in this experiment, the only city in the Commonwealth to start chlorinating its water supply. That was done seven years ago. Great credit for that is due to our local Medical Officer of Health, and the then City Council, and the P.U.C. which was in office at that time.

At the sixth annual survey of this experiment, the result was presented to the Fluorine Committee, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, and it was shown there has been a 36% improvement in the dental health of our children. This is very encouraging, and we have had inquiries from all over Canada and from many other countries. There is a delegation from England in Washington at the present time, which is coming to Brantford this month to discuss it with our Medical Officer of Health, and to see what has been accomplished.

There is, however, some confusion amongst the Toronto papers in connection with our experiment. May I be permitted to quote from an editorial from the Brantford Expositor of a few days ago. It is headed "Toronto Paper Confused", and it says:

"The absurd lengths to which it is possible to carry an argument against something one does not favour are shown by an editorial in yesterday's Globe and Mail.

Referring to the fact that a proposal to fluoridate Toronto's water supply, just as Brantford's has been fluoridated for nearly seven years, has won the support of the Toronto Board of Health, The Globe and Mail says the scheme still has to get the backing of the City Council and the Provincial Government. As to the Government, Brantford's experience should afford reassurance.

'The arguments for it (fluoridation) are familiar,' continues the Toronto editorial writer -- and then goes on to show that they are not at all familiar to him! For instance, he says that after five (it should be seven) years of fluoridation, 'the 'guinea-pig' city of Canada' (that's rich, coming from a place often irreverently referred to as 'Hog Town' !) finds that the number of children with perfect teeth has increased 10 per cent. Well, he is wrong there to the extent that the correct figure is 16 per cent. Then he attempts to disparage fluoridation by saying that the Brantford results are only 'interim' and that the final score will not be known until 1955. As to that, no matter how cautiously scientific we may be in Brantford, the United States Public Health Service, the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association to name three substantial bodies, already consider fluoridation a success in the matter of combating tooth decay in children.

Attempting to bolster a flimsy case against fluoridation The Globe and Mail claims that it is not merely a matter of cost, but also of most of the cost being sheer waste. How is that? Fluoridated water it is pointed out, has no significance unless taken internally, and only a tiny fraction of Toronto's water supply is taken internally, the rest being used for spraying lawns, washing cars, hosing

> streets and for a wide variety of industrial purposes. Accepting that, what says our contemporary as to chlorination of Toronto's water supply? That is carried on constantly, at considerable expense, yet only a tiny fraction of Toronto's chlorinated water is taken internally! Is it any less wasteful than fluoridating would be? Does The Globe and Mail suggest, on grounds of economy, that chlorination should be discontinued because chlorinated water is not essential to the spraying of lawns, the washing of cars and so forth?"

I will not read any further, Mr. Speaker, but it states that this will probably harm industry. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that no firm in Brantford, or any American city where the experiment has been tried, has had to shut up shop. Even the photographers have continued to do business as usual.

Mr. Speaker, I come now to something which I have referred to as being new. We are concerned in Brantford about the dental health of our children in Brant County who do not have the opportunity of using Brantford City water. I can remember on one occasion when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) said he was glad he did not have to use Brantford City water, but our Medical Officer of Health, and the Brant County Health Unit have plans, which, if adopted, will improve the health of the teeth of our children in Brant County by forty percent, and

we are most anxious that a start be made.

I will quote from an article showing what is being done and has been done across the Border, and what they have done, we can do in Brantford, as we were the pioneers in the chlorinating of our water supply, and we would like to be the pioneers in the practical application of fluorine.

This is an article by Doctor W. C. Hutton, of Brantford, in which he says:

(Page D-9 follows)

" 'Little can be accomplished for grown up people; the intelligent man begins with the child.' Goethe"

"Better Teeth for Children Through Sodium Fluoride

by John W. Knutson, Chief,
Division of Dental Public Health
Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

New dental decay can be reduced some 40 percent by applying a colorless, almost tasteless liquid to the teeth of youngsters. The discovery that this liquid will aid in preventing decay has been hailed as one of the most important advances in preventive dentistry. Because of it, today's children have the opportunity to have far better teeth than their parents.

The liquid, a 2 percent solution of sodium fluoride, can be applied by your dentist or through community-wide fluoride programs that will bring the benefits of the anti-decay mixture to all children.

The importance of sodium fluoride applications to the health of children becomes obvious when it is realized that 35 percent of the children entering the nation's schools have one or more decayed permanent teeth, that 75 percent of the children in this country have lost one or more permanent teeth by the time they reach sixteen, and that dental decay is developing in children 4 to 5 times faster than it is being controlled.

The preventive measure, based on more than eight years of laboratory research and clinical

tests has been widely endorsed. The American Dental Association says: "Fluoride therapy should be used routinely in private dental offices and in school and community health programs. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers states: 'We feel that sodium fluoride applications should be made available to all the children of America.' And the Dental Health Section of the American Public Health Association says: 'The section goes on record as endorsing and encouraging the development of effective methods for making this service available to children.

Establishment of community-wide fluoride programs is the primary objective of the National Sodium Fluoride Demonstration Program. This is a program for demonstrating the application technic and for assisting communities in the development of their own topical fluoride programs.

The demonstrations are conducted in schools by U.S. Public Health Service personnel under the immediate supervision of State Health Departments. State and local dental societies, and community organizations cooperate in helping to ensure the success of the demonstrations.

Schools and PTA's have contributed immeasurably to the effectiveness of the sodium fluoride demonstration program which is operating in 39 States and territories and the District of Columbia. So far the demonstrations have been conducted in more than 500 communities.

A se ies of four applications of the sodium fluoride solution should be made at each of the following ages: 3, 7, 10, and 13. However, these ages might vary somewhat, depending on the tooth eruption pattern of the individual child. The applications are best made at those ages so that new permanent teeth can be protected as they come in. But regardless of age, every child should receive the first series of four applications. Additional applications will protect new teeth as they erupt. Because of the need for periodic applications, continuing community fluoride programs are essential if children are to reap the fullest possible benefit from the preventive.

In developing fluoride programs that will bring the preventive measure to all children, many communities will want to plan a "rogram consisting of six basic services: 1) inspection of the child's teeth to determine his need for dental care; 2) applications of sodium fluoride to the child's teeth to reduce the development of new decay; 3) referral of the child needing dental care to dentists; 4) care for children whose parents are unable to pay for dental services; 5) dissemination of information on how the dental health of children can be improved; 6) follow-up services.

Such programs will, of course, need to be closely integrated with the over-all health program of the community. But their success is largely dependent upon the active participation of the schools, for in the vast majority of instances the inspections, applications, referrals, educational work, and follow-up can best be done in the schools.

It should be remembered that fluoride applications are not 100 percent effective in reducing new dantal decay. They are 40 percent effective. The child should contine to visit his dentist at periodic intervals, brush his teeth regularly, and eat less sweets. With the cooperation of school teachers, the child can be encouraged to take these three important steps to improved dental health. Indeed, the teacher can make a considerable contribution to the health of her pupils by explaining to them the need for these simple and fundamental steps.

Community fluoride programs of this kind will mean less absences from school due to illnesses, for less tooth decay will result in less infection, better chewing, and better digestion. There will be less facial disfigurement, and, therefore, the emotional adjustment of the child will be made easier. Such programs will mean an economic savings to parents and to the community because eventually less teeth will need to be filled, extracted and replaced.

In establishing a fluoride program, the community does more than provide six basic services. It also provides in those six services the nucleous for an expanding and more comprehensive community-wide dental health program. This broader and more complete program will, in many instances, grow out of well organized and operated fluoride programs. It will include -- in addition to provisions for inspections, application, referral, care for the needy, education, and follow-up -- services that will aid in curbing the use of refined sugars and in promoting better oral hygiene. This broader program will also

provide for periodic appraisals with a view to increasing the effectiveness of all dental health services so that they will meet the needs of the community.

The health of the individual child is not only the concern of the individual parent and teacher; it is also the concern of the entire community. If its children are healthy, mentally and physically prepared for life, the whole community benefits. Community fluoride and dental health programs are parts of a sound community health program. They can be made potent aids for improving the health of children."

(Page D-14 follows)

I will now quote from a paper entitled, "Sodium Fluoride Goes to School", showing what has been done. It says:

> "When the children entered the schoolroom they were just a little nervous. There was Johnny, tow-headed, freckled, and noisy, now suddenly very quiet, his fingers on both hands crossed. There was Mary, big-eyed, and giggling at the boy ahead of her.
>
> They sat down in the back of the room with 20 other children and waited, looking at the dental chairs facing the windows in front. First, Johnny climbed in the chair. The dentist leaned over, inspected his teeth, passed him on to the next chair. A young woman told him to hold his head back, then cleaned his teeth. It tasted good. Next she put cotton rolls around his teeth, dried and swabbed them with a clear, odorless liquid. He couldn't taste it and it didn't seem to hurt.
>
> Johnny waited with his mouth open until the stuff dried. Turning his head awkwardly, he noticed that the other chairs had filled up. Mary was having her teeth inspected and another girl was getting her teeth cleaned. It was a little like an assembly line; First the inspection, then the cleaning and drying, then the application, and finally another drying. They were working quickly. The whole thing, Johnny guessed, would take little more than 10 minutes.
>
> Then the young woman removed the cotton rolls from his mouth. Gosh, it felt good to be out of the room. He went back to class, whistling softly to himself. They'd said the liquid would give him better, stronger teeth. That he would not have as many cavities and toothaches.
>
> That morning and afternoon hundreds of other children in many schools throughout the

> country received the same kind of inspections and applications John had. In a single month, probably more than thirty thousand children would climb into dental chairs. Then their teeth would be inspected, cleaned, and given applications of the stuff that looked and tasted a little like water. In a year close to a half million children in hundreds of schools would have the antidecay mixture swabbed on their teeth.
>
> Probably none of the youngsters thought very much about it, but they were participating in a demonstration conducted by a Public Health Service team under the immediate supervision of their State health department. The demonstration was on ways to reduce dental decay through the use of a new, almost revolutionary discovery. This discovery, the clear, odorless stuff the young woman had had in a small glass by her side, will reduce new dental decay by about 40 percent."

Mr. Speaker, I said in my remarks that we have a plan in Brantford which will do for the children in Brant County just what it has done for the children I have referred to in the quotations which I have read.

We are anxious to start this program. Our Medical Officer of Health and the Brant Health Unit are coming to Toronto to discuss with our genial and efficient Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) this problem, and I know he will give it his usual careful consideration.

I would like to say just a few words about housing, as it affects my riding. Many of the

hon. members have spoken on this from different angles, but it may be that I may have a new angle on this question.

Our local radio station, CKBC, devoted a half-hour program each week to topics of local and national interest. This program is called, "Let's Talk It Over". The local branch of the Council of Women were asked to take this half-hour program on one occasion, and they gave it the title, "Brantford's Greatest Needs".

After the ladies had discussed what was Brantford's greatest need, they finally came to a decision that the most pressing problem for a great many of the citizens was the lack of housing, that is, low-rental housing. During the discussion it was pointed out that families were being separated, homes were being broken, and children were not receiving proper home training.

In Brantford we have a temporary housing unit, that is, it was temporary when it was opened six years ago, and the conditions there are very, very poor, and greatly deteriorated, and in that section there are 150 families.

There is a sentence in the Speech from the Throne which states:

"The capacity of our people to build and to own their own homes is not equal to the demands upon them to provide the initial financing."

(Take "E"

Now, Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that whenever we speak of housing it is all in the terms of buying a house or selling a house. What about the thousands of people who will never be able to buy a house? It is impossible for them to start to buy a house. We all know of breadwinners who are working for $40 or $45 a month. It is impossible for these men to ever be in a position to buy a house, and it is for these that we should have a start on low rental housing.

In a report of the Ontario Command, Housing Committee of the Canadian Legion Saturday, Mr. Ray Mann is quoted as saying -- and he is chairman of the Housing Committee --

> "That the costs to governments in social services arising from poor housing conditions ran close to $100 million."
>
> 'If this figure alone were applied to alleviating the housing condition', he commented, 'we'd have done a great deal toward getting rid of a disgrace to the society we boast of.'"

Low rental housing can only come on a government level, and a start will have to be made to provide housing for these people who will never be able to buy a house but will always have to rent. As I said a few minutes ago, in my community alone, in my riding, which is small compared to some of the others, where 150 families are living in conditions which are very poor, they will have to find another place of residence in the near future and where they will go, nobody knows.

I have a letter here received from one of our local industrial firms and the International Association of Machinists. They asked me to bring this to the attention of the Government and I always do what I am told.

"Dear Sir:

During our renegotiation discussions with Lodge No. 1105 of the International Association of Machinists a request was made from this Lodge as follows:

'That any member of this Lodge while employed . . . and who is subject to this agreement, while serving as a juror in any court of law shall be paid by . . . the difference between his financial compensation as a juror and the regular wages he would receive if at work. This to apply only to service on jury on regular working days as outlined in present agreement, and also only when the compensation as a juror is less than his wages for such days of work.'

"It was mutually agreed this question should be respectfully brought to your attention as it was felt the Government of Ontario would not knowingly cause employment at a rate less than prevailing. Our Lodge would appreciate your advising if the rates in question could be changed to meet existing conditions."

I might enlarge on that somewhat by saying that a similar situation exists in connection with witnesses. I have had two or three men speak to me -- one particularly -- who said that in two weeks he did not have a full day's pay from his factory because he had been called as a witness and he said: "From here on when I witness anything I am going to look the other way." I do not think that is a very good situation to be in, where men will not assume their responsibilities because of conditions existing like this.

The hon. member for London (Mr. Robarts) in his very fine address to this House said that he was very much concerned about the accidents and the increase in accidents on our highways and rightly so. Now, this letter was sent to me as a member of the Legislature:

"Dear Sir:

"As Member of the Provincial Legislature, I thought you might be interested in the following case, which to my mind reveals a glaring inconsistency in the Highway Traffic Act.

"I was driving east on Colborne Street, in this city,at approximately eighteen to twenty miles per hour, when without warning a farm tractor drove out of a 'stop' street without even a pause and collided with the side of my car, causing damage to the extent of $270. Before the driver of the tractor was able to stop his machine he had pushed my car around and was pushing it up Colborne Street for a distance of twenty feet.

"The driver told the Police Officer that he simply became confused and didn't know what to do. He also told him that he had not had a driver's licence for years and years. Of course no licence plates were attached to the farm tractor. The same driver had previously lost control of a farm tractor on another occasion.

"Do you not think that the Act should be amended, and that Farm Tractors when driven on city streets or highways should be driven only by fully competent and licensed drivers?"

I think that is something that the Department could give consideration to.

I will just say a few words more, and that is in connection with some of our unfortunate citizens, our old age pensioners, who have no other income but the $40 a month they receive as old-

age pension. We all know that it is absolutely impossible for an old man or an old lady to live on $40 a month; in fact, they do not live, they just exist. At Christmas time they do get an extra hamper probably, but during the year it is absolutely impossible for those old people to live on $40 a month.

I believe under the present taxation arrangement this Government is saving money, and surely this rich Province can afford a supplementary amount of at least $10 to these most unfortunate people.

(Page E-5 follows)

MR. J.F. LEAVINE (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I think it proper that a newcomer should pay tribute to His Excellency Governor Williams of Michigan who has contributed so much to the furtherance of the good-neighbour policy and to the consolidation of the North American Continent. It has always been intriguing as to how, in a many member chamber, one obtained the eye of the speaker? Happily, I know the answer is not the notice inscribed on brass on the front door. One gets in by "pull" and out by "push". In addition, one wonders - how the debate on the " Speech from the Throne", having been initiated, how it can be terminated? Frankly, it would seem the lot of a back bencher could be one of considerable monotony unless this is an ideal device to release one's inhibitions, and, from the many ideas, there may be some gem worthy of adoption by the government. Based on a session of ten weeks and a five-day week, and allowing the government and official leader the bulk of the time, it would seem that a private member should have 40 or 50 minutes to participate in debate and advance his ideas, and when a private member exceeds that time he is infringing on the right of some other member.

While some of us may be parochial as to training, may I point out that if we are to improve human understanding, we cannot do so by detracting from any portion of the Province or any sector of the population, but only by an understanding of the problems of each constituency.

In common with all thinking people, I regret the tragedy that has overtaken the Commonwealth, in the death of the King. We can go forward strong in the faith that a new and great Elizabethan age is in the making. May I say of the Government -- if I had not thought they had a case to present, I would not have been a candidate.

To add years to life and life to years, I am sure we can all align ourselves in support of the provision of pensions for the totally disabled. Great as pensions for the aged, mothers' allowance, pensions for the blind and children's allowances are, this rounds out and rationalizes our social legislation. I would urge all possible speed in its translation to operation. To those who are critical of the amount, may I say -- one must start somewhere, and the sum is not the defect. The defect is inflation, and all of our efforts will come to naught unless we overcome that problem. I for one refuse to believe that human ingenuity cannot solve the riddle of inflation.

The housing situation is one of concern. The Land Assembly Plan of last year is to be commended, and I welcome the statement of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that some solution should be found for rental purchase. I am in complete accord with making housing readily available to rural and village communities, but also in the cities of Kitchener and Waterloo the feeling is "the second mortgage principle should be reintroduced". Unless a better idea is produced

I am in favor of its re-introduction. This is based on the fact that my communities are essentially home owning communities and we find it adds much to the grace of living.

A few years ago an appropriation was made to study the possibility of using new materials and new techniques in the production of better and cheaper homes. I would appreciate information as to the results of that endeavour, which at the time seemed laudable.

While conservation has not been mentioned in the "Speech from the Throne", I think we, in the valley of the grand, take it for granted that the Province is still prepared to implement the tentative agreement as to the Conestogo Dam.

Happily, the Grand Valley represents 8 to 10% of the population of the Province, and in industrial importance they far exceed their percentage. The municipalities are conservation conscious and so are the individual citizens. I am deluged with requests from citizens as to what they can do in this service. I know that the agricultural representatives are overworked, but it does seem desirable that they have listed lands that are available for such a purpose, not with the idea of taking the place of the realtor or conveyancer, but with the idea of speeding up the worthy effort -- "the fields are ripe unto the harvest".

Municipal finances continue to be a problem of insistent concern. We are all too prone to be fast

in the creation of expense, providing someone else pays the bill. I hail the appointment last year of the Committee on Provincial Municipal Relations. It would seem that after more than one hundred years a major revision is in order. The problem is urgent, and if it had not been for the action of the Provincial Government it would be intolerable. The citizens know full well their obligation to the Federal and Provincial Governments, and it may well be that as citizens of a municipality they could only earn bread and butter, but with the aid of Provincial and Federal Governments they can also earn jam and cake. The cake and jam are taken away in income taxes. I readily agree that income taxes are the fairest of all taxes but I submit a proportion of those taxes should be returned to the municipality where they are earned -- returned in increasing amount. Therefore the Province on behalf of its component municipalities has an obligation to continue their endeavour of bringing this to a successful conclusion. In the interval some added form of relief is in order.

I have noticed with some concern that the city of Toronto considers they have some special problems. They have my sympathy -- but are there any municipalities without special problems, such as education, welfare, relief, hospital costs and roads? I do think that any level of government should pay taxes on property owned within another municipality -- that is as far as I can go with regard to Toronto. May I point out that Toronto

is Toronto because it is the capital of the Province. If they have problems they also have benefits and I doubt as to whether any other city in the Province would not be pleased to be similarly situated. There is a lesson for the Government in this, that in decentralization there are many activities that of necessity do not have to be situated in Toronto, so a zoned distribution of public buildings and services across the Province is desirable.

The major problem in municipal finance again is inflation. The Province or Municipality are in no way responsible for our monetary policy and that is another reason as to why a portion of income taxes should be returned where they are earned.

The problem of highways,like that of the poor, is always with us. I would recommend to the Government the early completion of the unfinished portion of the dual Highway No. 8 between Kitchener and Preston. No. 7 Highway has a serious defect from the south westerly portion of Kitchener to that portion within the Township of Waterloo. Traffic would be facilitated and tempers spared if the projected connecting link were completed. The newly initiated highway from Windsor to the environs of Toronto should be built not only on sound engineering but the practical service to the greatest number. This would not be the case if the rumoured route were followed. I can with ease support the contentions of the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) for more rigid enforcement of traffic laws. I commend the hon. Minister

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of Reform Institutions. Rehabilitation is the slogan of all worth-while endeavour, and I am sure the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) will admit - there is a place, admittedly small, and with proper safeguards, for corporal punishment.

I am pleased with the statement of the hon. Minister of Health. I do not know as to whether the Board of Health of the City of Kitchener were first in their recommendation of Detention Wards, but if not first, we were very early. I would suggest that if he goes back through the files of his Department, he will find a request - sponsored by myself some five or six years ago, asking for a regional psychiatrist. That is a must in any considerable community in this age of stress and strain.

The hon. Minister of Welfare will discover that if reasonable generosity is in vogue, the broad family of rheumatism will be common in the list of those totally disabled. I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Health that this disease which not only impairs health but undermines our economy should be the subject of Provincial Research. With regard to tuberculosis, with our fine personnel and sanatoria we are well equipped, but peculiarly the mortality rate throughout the world seems to be falling even where they are not as fortunate as we ar . The feared problem in the immigrant is the new strain infection to which our people have no immunity.

As an integrated agricultural and industrial

community we welcome any action aimed at improving the Workmen's Compensation Act. This will not be easy, for it is already the best in the world but it does seem an increase in pensions for widows is very much in order.

The orphan of all governments is civil defense. I admit standardization of fire couplings is a major and creditable advance and now we will have sirens for far too few. It pas es human understanding as to why if large commitments are in order for the defense of Europe and America. No attention is given to the source of all supplies.

On March 7, 1952 I had occasion to visit the fine village of Wellesley, population 550. I was shown a fire hall constructed by voluntary help, and an excellent piece of work. It has the first drier for hose of any small municipality no longer requiring a tower. This was accomplished with a grant of some $2600 from the Province and a cost of $1700 to the village, plus their labour. This is grand and desirable for the protection of the village and for defence. and I am in favour of it but the sum granted to the village of Wellesley is deducted from the grant to the Township of Wellesley and this should not be so. I hope it will be corrected.

The handling of the foot and mouth disease epidemic is not all that could be desired. Slaughter of the animals at a time when protein is in short supply probably is in order, but if all humans with virus infection were killed there would be no humans left.

[illegible]

We began with a contaminated farm and infected cattle. Why was not some experimental work done on the curative angle? I notice we have a research department at O.A.C. I dare say we could offer to lend them to Saskatchewan. Spend some money on antibiotics and a new and glorious phase may be added to Canadian science.

Mr. Speaker, I still believe that a clock should function rather than a calendar.

(Take F follows)

MR. W. K. WARRENDER (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, at this time I rise to say a few words on the Throne Debate feeling that perhaps there may be some contribution which will be helpful to the Government. May I say at the outset that I am very proud to represent the riding of Hamilton Centre, a riding which I think everyone will agree, is the most important riding of the province of Ontario.

Last November 22, this Government was returned with such an overwhelming majority and I think because of the large numbers we have here that we must be exceedingly careful, even more cautious than usual, because there is a weak Opposition. I mean that numerically, of course. There is a weak Opposition, and therefore, we should proceed with even greater caution than perhaps has been done in the past. With a strong Opposition, the Legislation is watched very carefully by Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition. I think perhaps the results in favour of the Progressive-Conservative Party were favourable two-fold because of the personality, the integrity, the leadership and ability of our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). Secondly, because of the confusion and chaos which was interjected into the campaign by the leader of the Liberal Party. This man, I understand, would have liked to be known as the hon. member W. Thomson, Q.C., V.L.A.

Now, I understand he is satisfied to be known as Mr. W. C. Thomson, Q.C., V.L.A. The V.L.A., I understand, stands for the Veterans' Land Act.

The mover of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne said a word about the Socialist doctrine and I wish to go along with him when he said in effect that the doctrine is unsound. During the last few campaigns in and around Hamilton, and, I think, it is true generally speaking, around the province, the C.C.F. Socialists were wont to spread the propaganda that socialism had proved itself in New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom. After a few years of fair trial in New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom, the record speaks for itself. New Zealand put the Socialists out of power, having had enough of them. Australia kicked them out of power because they too had had sufficient of that doctrine. Latterly, as we know, it is on the record, the United Kingdom once more returned the doughty warrior, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, to get them out of their economic chaos, just as they turned to him in the Second World War to get them out of their military chaos and to bring them to victory. He is getting them out. That is on the record every day.

As for the Communists, the other Party represented in this House; may I say I think all

Communists should be disfranchised and I say that because, if they were, they would not be qualified to run for any office. While they in a sense hold themselves out as representing the people, as was mentioned by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. Yaremko) the percentage of persons they think they represent is so small, that surely they need no representation at all. Others can give the good government this province requires.

The Communists have a habit, and I know from experience because of my days on the Hamilton City Council, of using whatever Chamber they happen to be in, for a sounding board for their propaganda. That is true right here in this House, as has been evidenced in the last few days. I think it is unfortunate that even one person should be in that position, and I think all of them should be disfranchised.

The Communists often hold themselves out as representing Labour, and recently a letter was issued, dated February 12th, signed by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). It is addressed to the Ontario Federation of Labour, to all Trades and Labour Councils in Ontario, to all officers and members of local unions. This letter had to do with compulsory arbitration and the intention was to stir up all the

labour unions to come to the support of this hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) in the hope they could walk up to the government and demand that no action be taken so far as compulsory arbitration is concerned. The letter states:

> "The danger of compulsory arbitration legislation in Ontario is very real. Big business and the reactionary press are clamoring for such laws."

May I stop there to say that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made it clear last week that the Government has no intention of introducing compulsory arbitration legislation at this or any other time. I think he made it clear that negotiations had been developing between management and labour which is more desirable, and with that I agree. The point I wish to make here is that there is a definite statement by the hon. member referred to (Mr. Salsberg) that the danger of compulsory arbitration legislation is very real, when we have already had it said, it is not real at all.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: When did the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) make his statement?

MR. WARRENDER: If the hon. member wishes to speak afterwards, he may do so, but I am making statements now and I did not interrupt him when he was speaking. He feels obliged at every opportunity to speak. I am speaking only occasionally, not out of proportion

to our numbers. The letter goes on to say:

> "Both the T.L.C. and C.C.L. Provincial Federations have gone on record in opposition to such compulsory arbitration. But I have reason to know that despite the resolutions adopted by both Federations, the anti-labour legislation actually is being framed --"

Now, that is untrue and it is another evidence, Mr. Speaker, of what I am saying.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I do not think an hon. member is allowed, according to the rules of the House, to label a statement of any hon. member as "untrue." I suggest that it is unparliamentary, aside from the fact that he has no way of proving that the statements I made at the time are either true or false. I made a statement, and I stand by that statement and certainly the hon. member (Mr. Warrender) has no right to say it is untrue.

MR. WARRENDER: May I say in reply to that that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) made the definite statement that this legislation was now being framed, was actually being framed. Those are his exact words and I have, to prove this is untrue, the statement of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) when he said that no such legislation is in contemplation by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

(Take "G" follows)

MR. SALSBERG: I appeal for your ruling, Mr. Speaker. The hon. member (Mr. Warrender) has no right to stamp a statement I made as untrue because in the first place he does not know whether it is or not.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you?

MR. SALSBERG: In the second place, the hon. Premier s (Mr. Frost) statement was made long after I sent that letter out and he cannot use a later statement to prove a prior statement of another member. Now where I get the information, Mr. Speaker, to justify the statement, in my opinion, in my letter, is something I will discuss with the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) privately any time he wants to, but it has nothing to do with the parliamentary rules, and I am drawing that to your attention, Mr. Speaker.

HON. L.M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) admit that the statements and imputations contained in the letter which he broadcast around here were completely untrue?

MR. SALSBERG: I will do nothing of the sort, Mr. Speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): That is the point Why not?

MR. SALSBERG: Because what I said was the truth.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Oh, no.

MR. SALSBERG: I would never have made that or any other statement if it were not true.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are still in the bushes.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I know nothing about the letter other than it has been read here. The hon. member (Mr. Warrender) maintains that the statement is untrue and it is, I think quite within the scope of an hon. member, in view of the facts which he has before him, to deny the actuality of that statement whether in this letter or any other.

I rule that the hon. member (Mr. Warrender) is quite in order in view of the fact he is dealing with a statement which he maintains is untrue, and that is his perfect right. There is no question of that.

MR. SALSBERG: Your ruling is setting a precedent, Mr. Speaker.

MR. WARRENDER: I accept your ruling with thanks to you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Oh, no thanks.

MR. WARRENDER: To continue, I think this illustrates even more strongly the point I am trying to make, that there some people who speak at a length out of all proportion to their numbers and actually with no basis of facts, because I am willing to accept the answer of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) rather than that of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. SALSBERG: That is a distortion.

MR. WARRENDER: That is my statement on that particular subject, Mr. Speaker. Perhaps I spoke too long on it, out of proportion to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) who was present in the House.

I wish now to go on with another thought and that is concerning provincial grants to municipalities, with particular reference to police departments and fire departments. Recently there were submissions of the Association of the Ontario Mayors and Reeves to the Provincial-Municipal Committee for the adjustment of the municipal position and tax structure. One of the arguments used in this brochure, which I think is in the hands of every hon. member of this House, is as follows:

"Conditional grants."

This is on page 19 of the brochure, --

> "In adjusting the municipal structure, the Association looks with disfavour upon conditional grants such as apply under the Police and Fire Departments Act."

And then in the third paragraph of that section it says:

> "It is recommended that earnest consideration be given to the abolition of conditional grants and that in lieu thereof all subsidies paid by the province to the municipality for whatever purpose be without condition."

One must take into consideration, Mr.Speaker, some of the background when I am replying to the particular charge made by the representatives of the Mayors and Reeves Association. Speaking first of

the Fire Departments, may I say that last year the City of Hamilton received $108,197 for fire fighting purposes. For police purposes it received $96,580. Many years ago the International Association of Fire Fighters, which is the fire fighters' organization throughout the whole of the North American Continent, passed a resolution called the "No-strike" clause, which reads in Section 2 of Article 3, as follows:

"We --"

That is the fire fighters, --

> "shall not strike or take active part in any sympathetic strike, since the work of fire fighters is different from that performed by any other workers, as we are employed to perform the duties of protecting the lives and property of communities in case of fire or other serious hazards."

Back in 1946 the then honourable Attorney-General of the Province, Mr. Leslie Blackwell, was attending a convention in London and he learned of this no-strike clause in the International Association of Fire Fighters' constitution and, because he knew they were sincere and would not strike and because he knew that certain municipal councils were taking advantage of that no-strike clause in their constitution, he decided he would, in order to protect the fire fighters, give them what is known as the compulsory arbitration clause as presently set out in The Fire Departments Act, and, I might add, the same principle is also carried

out in The Police Act. He did that, as I say, to give the fire fighters a protection from certain ill-advised members of council who were taking advantage of it. As an example -- and I have experienced that often, acting as I do on behalf of locals of fire fighters throughout the province -- certain locals have gone before the municipality and asked members of the council that working conditions be improved or that their salaries be increased, and they have been told in effect: "If you don't like it here, you can leave, because we can always get volunteer fire fighters to take your place." For that reason certain penalty clauses, if I may call them that, were set out in the Fire Fighters Act, which said in effect that municipalities would be given certain moneys provided they did certain things in respect of the fire fighters and of the policemen.

Those were wise provisions in my opinion because we know for a fact that certain councils have indicated that if there were no strings attached to those grants from the provincial Government, they would use them for general municipal purposes. As a matter of fact, right in Hamilton I know there are two or three members, at least, of the Hamilton City Council who would like to take that money which is being set aside specifically for the Fire Department and the Police Department and use it for general municipal purposes in order to bring down the mill

rate to make it appear as though they were doing a much better job for the City.

The reason I like the"strings-attached" policy, particularly in respect of those two departments is this, that the money must be used for those departments, and the record speaks for itself, Mr. Speaker. As a result of this policy there has been a great increase in equipment, an increase in the number of men provided for the fire departments and an increase, if I do say it, in their morale, and when you have high morale in those two uniformed services it means they are more active, more keen to protect the lives and property of the citizens they are there to protect. Take away the"strings-attached"policy so that council do not have to live up to the bargain which they are supposed to live up to,and you will find that the equipment will be in short supply, there will not be enough men and the morale will gradually decline.

As a result of The Fire Departments Act and as a result of The Police Act, those two uniformed services have been able to obtain pensions which they never would have had before, under plans which have been made by the Department here in Toronto, and they are retaining compensation at rates equivlent to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which is really wonderful in their behalf, and in many cases it has helped fire fighters who have either been injured on the job or in the event of a death it has helped their widows and their children. Take

the strings away from that policy and you will find that some city council members or some council members abroad will take advantage of that lack of penalty or that removal of the strings and you will find they will not be looking after their employees the way they should. As I say, when I speak of these things, I am speaking from experience which I have picked up throughout the years, going around from municipality to municipality.

The hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Leavine) spoke of standardization of fire fighting equipment, which I think is a wonderful thing. The evidence shows that the thread of certain equipment was very different from municipality to municipality. Because grants are now being made for standardization in reference to fire fighting equipment they are going to be prepared soon to give mutual aid one to another in case of an emergency.

If there were no strings attached to those grants, you would find the municipalities were not using the money for that purpose and would not have the equipment ready in the event of a catastrophe, and, furthermore, it has been established beyond doubt that there are many smaller municipalities which cannot afford to pay for this standardization, so by the Province taking it over and working it out from a central spot the cost for all the municipalities is thereby reduced.

There are a few things in respect of the

City of Hamilton which I should like to mention just briefly, Mr. Speaker. One is the question of housing, about which we have heard many, many times in this House. It has been said by His Worship the Mayor of Hamilton, Mayor Lloyd Jackson, that our greatest problem today is lack of good housing for our citizens. That problem is being accentuated all the time by reason of the fact that we are an industrial city and persons are being attracted to Hamilton because they think they can get jobs there in our big mills and our big steel plants. I agree that something should be done and I am very glad to see that the Government has already taken some action to relieve the present situation existing in this province.

I should like to commend the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) and Mr. Bunnell of his Department for the fine job they did for us in the City of Hamilton when we took advantage of the low rental scheme which was offered to us by the Government.

As for the unemployed employables, I am quite in agreement with what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) said, that it was not the concern of this Government but is really a concern of the Federal Government, and for two good reasons that I suggest. One is because of the huge immigration plan which is accentuating the problem all the time,

and the other is because of the credit restrictions imposed by the Federal Government which in turn is causing unemployment, the burden of which is being thrown over on the municipalities. We in Hamilton, as in the past when I was a member of the City Council, tried to help some of these people, because you cannot just let them starve, you cannot leave them destitute, but we feel that, after all, the obligation is there for the Federal Government and they should assume it as quickly as possible.

Might I say that we need a central provincial building in the City of Hamilton. We have some offices there for public welfare, some for the registry office; we have some for the Department of Highways and so on. It would seem to be most desirable to keep the central pvovincial building, just as the Dominion of Canada does, so that for the convenience of the citizens, they will have everything there handy for service to them.

Then may I suggest a couple of amendments to The Election Act, and perhaps because it is necessary, to The Municipal Act. One I might suggest is, and I think it was suggested by an hon. member of this House, that is that we have the returning officer in each riding send out cards telling electors where they may vote. The way it is now, each of the parties which is running a candidate sends out its own cards, and I have actually seen cards sent out by three different

parties telling the electors in a certain polling subdivision to go to three different places, because there had been typographical errors, or errors of some kind. It seems to me that the returning officer having prepared the list, having certified the list as being correct or as correct as possible, is in the best possible position to send out cards telling the citizens where they may vote.

Another suggestion I should like to make is an amendment to the necessary Act so that there might be mobile units travelling throughout our hospitals. There are a great many persons disfranchised in respect of some incapacity or, shall we say, motherhood,as the case may be, who are temporarily confined to a hospital on election day and who cannot vote because there is no provision for them so to do. It would be desirable that there should be an amendment permitting all persons in hospitals,where of course there is nothing mentally wrong but where there is only physical incapacity, so that a mobile unit is necessary to go around from bed to bed and take their vote and they will not be disfranchised, as I say, just because of an accident or some form of incapacitation.

I have another suggestion I would like to make by way of amendment to The Election Act, and that concerns co-operative apartments. These are becoming a very popular way of providing housing

accommodation for a great many people. I think everyone knows the principle of co-operative apartments. Apartments are put up and then instead of renting an apartment, one may purchase it at a certain figure. I have received several complaints from persons that they may be paying, -- for instance, in one case a man paid over $8,000 for a co-operative apartment for himself and his family, paying so much down and the rest per month over a period of time, but in spite of the fact that he has all that money invested in real estate he is not able to vote on money by-laws, while at the same time according to the Act a person being assessed at $400 only, even if he has only a little bit of a lot assessed at that amount, is qualified to vote on money by-laws, which is all out of proportion to the sum invested by the owner of a co-operative apartment. I might therefore suggest there might be an amendment to make it possible for owners of co-operative apartments to vote on money by-laws in their respective municipalities.

Just one other thought and I shall take my seat. I think all hon. members of this House will be pleased to know that the horticulturists of the City of Hamilton have initiated a plan to erect a memorial to the late Thomas Baker McQuesten, a former Crown Minister of this House, and also, as everyone knows, a Minister of the Department of Highways. The late Mr. McQuesten did a tremendous amount of good for our municipalities and, strangely enough,

although I am seated on the Government side of the House, I have been asked to be Chairman of a Committee for the purpose of raising funds for this memorial. It is proposed because he brought the Rock Gardens to Hamilton, which are known throughout the length and breadth of this whole continent, the Royal Botanical Gardens, which were sponsored by him and developed at tremendous expense under his guidance, and there are many other things which we can point to and say: "That was initiated by the late T. B. McQuesten," and so I say to hon. members of this House that public subscriptions are going to be taken up; we hope to get municipal, and, may I say so, Mr. Speaker, we hope to get some provincial assistance to erect an appropriate memorial to a man who did so much not only for this Province but for us who live in the City of Hamilton and environs.

May I conclude, Mr. Speaker, by saying, as I said at the start, that we must appreciate, because of our overwhelming majority here, the great responsibility which lies with us. I think it behooves everyone of us, whether on the Government side or otherwise, to pay particular attention to the legislation which is being advanced because I feel, and I have said it before on many occasions, that with good legislation, which I am sure the Government is going to advance, we can achieve an even greater record in the interests of the people of this province than we have in the past.

(Take "H" follows)

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, may I first congratulate the Mover and Seconder to the Motion, the hon. member for London and the hon. member for Wellington North. They did very well on their maiden efforts in the Assembly. In fact, February 26th certainly was Government Day.

The hon. member for London mentioned during the course of his remarks that he was not too familiar with the intimate British political scene. May I assure my hon. friend for London that that was quite evident. In the last election in Great Britain, over 15 million people voted for the British Labour Party. In fact, the Labour Party received over 600,000 votes more than in the previous election, and 250,000 more votes than the Conservative Party. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it means that 15 million intelligent people in Great Britain are convinced that democratic socialism is the only solution to their problems.

I would like to congratulate the hon. member for Eglinton on his appointment as Minister of Education. Another hon. member has been promoted in recent months. I refer to the hon. member for Elgin, who has been appointed Minister of Public Works. I wish him well, because he is well respected and I think he is a just and fair-minded gentleman. In passing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say how much I appreciate the courtesy and assistance the members received in this building. I am sure all members of the Legislature appreciate the good job Mr. French and his staff are doing under

the supervision of the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to represent Ontario Riding in this Assembly. They are a wide-awake people in the riding of South Ontario, not easily bamboozled, and today I want to bring to your attention some of the problems which the municipalities in my riding are concerned with.

First, I want to deal with unemployment. Two years ago, the C.C.F. Opposition in the Legislature asked the Government what they intended to do about this problem. At that time, there were 500,000 men and women unemployed in Canada and 5 million men and women unemployed in the United States. I can well remember the reply of the Premier at that time. (In his usual smooth and expansive manner) he said the unemployment problem would adjust itself in the passing of time. He guessed right on that occasion. He was right, but at what a cost! For, had it not been for the war in Korea, he would have been wrong. The employment situation in this country and in the United States today would have been pretty grim. In the war in Korea, the United Nations forces have suffered 306,070 casualties. Is that to be the price we have to pay for keeping most of our people employed? Is war-time to be the only time when full employment can be maintained? Mr. Speaker, it is ironical and shocking to conclude that it is only through war that we can get maximum production and full employment.

Have the 290,000 men and women unemployed in this country to wait for another war to obtain a job? I know this is primarily a Federal matter, but if we have to wait for the Federal Government, I am sure many of the unfortunate people unemployed today will cease to need a job.

No jobs, but unemployment relief, if they can get it. The municipalities, already over-burdened, claim it is not their responsibility, and rightly so. The Province says it is a Federal field, and with all this buck-passing, the municipalities are left to carry this burden. Mr. Speaker, I agree that the Federal Government has some responsibility, but I think the Provincial Government has a moral responsibility and should help to carry some portion of the cost. British Columbia pays 80% toward all relief costs and the province of Saskatchewan pays 85%. Surely the wealthy Province of Ontario can do just as well. Mr. Speaker, this is not just a matter of constitutional arguments and financial statements. It concerns men and women like ourselves who are unemployed and in need. It concerns people who are hungry and cold, who are asking us for help. Surely we cannot pass by on the other side, saying: "It's someone else's responsibility." We, in the C.C.F., say: "Let's first feed the hungry, and argue about the responsibility afterward."

Mr. Speaker, this government has often

expressed its opposition to the spread of Communism. I tell you that if the government keep "passing the buck" on unemployment relief, while you allow the unemployed to go hungry, you will be doing more to advance the spread of Communism in Ontario than all the speeches the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) can make.

Mr. Speaker, I want to review the housing situation. Housing is mentioned in the Throne Speech, as follows:

> "One of the greatest needs of the people of this Province in these troubled times is for adequate housing. Very considerable progress has been made in this direction, but the problem is still most acute. The capacity of our people to build and to own their own homes is not equal to the demands upon them to provide the initial financing."

We have heard now for four years similar utterances in previous Throne Speeches, and nothing very much has accrued. In fact, the record of this Government in respect to Housing, is a very poor one. Mr. Speaker, this Government does not realize that this is a pressing, and a most acute problem. The acute housing shortage has a great bearing on the high cost of our social services today. The lack of housing is not merely a question of discomfort for those suffering from it. Slums and poor housing generally, together with overcrowding, produce social ills which are costly in every sense of the word. In the February issue of last year of "Community Planning Review", is an article entitled: "Economic Problems

of Urban Re-Development". Mr. Leon Gertlor refers to figures from a book: "New City Patterns" by Messrs. Sanders and Rabuck, together with his own comments, as follows:

> "Blighted areas work havoc with the cost side of the balance sheet. The proportionate costs of blighted districts in a representative group of American cities are concisely demonstrated in the following relationship. Although slums and blighted districts comprise about 20% of the metropolitan residential areas, they account for:
>
> 33% of the population;
> 45% of the major crimes;
> 55% of the juvenile deliquency;
> 50% of the disease;
> 45% of the city service costs, but only 6% of the real estate tax revenue.
>
> These relationships are just as true for Canada. Data available for such major cities as Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver indicate the same underlying conditions. A recent Vancouver survey, for example, reveals that while the blighted Strathcona area yields only $150,000 a year in tax revenue, it costs the city over $298,000, or twice as much for the social services."

In his "Houses for Canadians", Mr. Humphrey Carver refers to relations between health and housing conditions in Toronto, using as his source the Report of the Lieutenant-Governor's Committee on Housing in Toronto, 1934. There is no reason, Mr. Speaker, to believe that poor housing is less damaging in its results today. The Report showed that for Tuberculosis, in good housing areas the incidence was 25 per 10,000 of population, while in poor housing areas, it was 37 per 10,000, and in the worst housing areas, 64 per 10,000.

Infant mortality rates are also interesting. In good housing areas, the rate was 58.3 per 1,000 of live births; in poor housing, 72.6 per 1,000, and in the worst housing, it was 121.2 per 1,000.

What is the picture of juvenile delinquency? In good housing areas, the rate was 7.9 per 10,000 of population, In poor housing areas it was 27.6 per 10,000 and in the worst areas it was 36.6 per 10,000.

These figures prove, Mr. Speaker, that the housing shortage is Canada's No. 1 problem, for it is so closely related to the immense costs of the social services which the municipal governments have to carry. The most poignant comment made a few years ago, was made by the Halifax Citizens' Committee:

> "Housing for the poor we are going to provide, let us make no mistake about that. It is only a question whether we shall house them in hospitals, mental institutions, reformatories and jails, or whether we shall house them in cleanly, light and sanitary surroundings where body and soul will have a chance. Which shall it be?"

Mr. Speaker, which shall it be?

I had a most distressing case brought to my attention last December. A young married woman with two children asked me if I could help her find accommodation. The house they were living in was badly overcrowded, and she received the following letter from the Medical Officer of Health, In Oshawa, as follows:

November 22, 1951.

"Dear Mr. Kornylo:-

We have received a complaint with reference to the overcrowding existing in your house at the above noted address. Our Inspector reports that for the floor area and the cubic contents of the dwelling good accommodation cannot be provided for more than four adults, or three adults and two children.

We would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience when this overcrowding will be corrected. Further inspection will be conducted in the future.

Yours truly,

"A. F. MacKay,"M.B.,D.P.H.,

Medical officer of Health."

This was followed by another letter from the Sanitary Inspector, as follows:

"Please take notice that within 30 days (JANUARY 2/52), of the service of this notice you are to abate the nuiscance now maintained in your residence at the above address, namely, reduce the number of occupants to a maximum of four adults, or three adults and two children.

Should you fail to comply with the requirements of this notice within the period above stated, a prosecution will follow under the Provincial Public Health Act or Consolidated By-Laws of the City of Oshawa.

"A. F. MACKAY" M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary and Plumbing Inspector.

There were fourteen people living in that house. The lady was greatly distressed and was afraid of being evicted, so I journeyed over to Ajax to try to secure accommodation for her, but I was told accommodation in Ajax was retained for defence workers. I was up against a stone wall, I did not know what to do. Yet, Mr. Speaker, this lady's husband had been fighting in Korea since last April, 1951 -- a soldier in the Canadian Army fighting for our democratic way of life. I wonder what he thought, in far-off Korea?

Through the kindliness of the Sanitary Inspector and the M.O.H., the lady was allowed to stay in the house, but the same distressing circumstances prevail. I do hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Government will realize the seriousness of the housing situation, and if the impending legislation will help in any way at all, I will be one of the first to applaud the Government.

(Take I follows.)

This is an extract from the report:

"The Committee finds it difficult to accept some of the statements made by Mr. Bunnell regarding the price of the land in question. At any earlier meeting in his office in Toronto, he said that he would not consider a price exceeding the original cost of the land to the City plus subsequent taxes thereon which would work out to less than $30 per lot.

"At the meeting in Oshawa on August 14, 1951, he said that in view of all the circumstances he felt that the city's price of $300 a lot was fair and he assured the Mayor and Alderman Naylor in answer to their questions that this price was satisfactory.

"At the meeting on August 25th -- two weeks later, he said that this price could not be paid but that he would recommend a price of $150 per lot.

"The Committee therefore finds itself unable to place much reliance upon Mr. Bunnell's statement regarding . . ."

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): May I say to my hon. friend that he can readily see that our problem in land assembly deals is to give to the people the lowest cost we can get.

I think the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) will agree that we do not stand for any padding; we knock all the water and all the profit out of it, and I think that is what the hon. members of this House would want us to do.

To my hon. friend I might say that I am not familiar with the Oshawa transaction beyond the fact that this land is owned by the municipality itself, and as a matter of fact, I think that the municipality

will agree that the land should come into the land assembly deal at the lowest possible price. I think my friend will agree with that. Remember that the price that is included for these lots is added to the price that people afterwards pay for the houses. It is our idea to keep that down as low as possible.

I would say to my hon. friend that if the municipality -- and I know the municipality of Oshawa is interested; I think they are very sincerely interested in it --- is able to show to the hon. Minister and to the Government that these prices do not include any profits, that it is a question of turning this into the land assembly deal to enable us to get to work, to put in sewers and sidewalks and what not, we will do business. I know my friend would be the first to object if we were to go to a municipality and pay unconscionable prices to anybody,-- whether it was Oshawa or any place else. That is the job we have and our job is to try and get people land at cheap prices and to put houses there at prices which they are able to pay for them, and I may say to my hon. friend that that is a very difficult problem in this big complicated province of ours.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): I appreciate the remarks of the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), but I was asked a direct question by the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) as to what Oshawa did about housing, and I was telling him what the City

of Oshawa felt about this particular project.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): What do you say about the price yourself? Is the price rock bottom?

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): I shall come to that in a moment, if you please, but I would like to say that the offer of the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) was this: the offer was to build houses at about roughly $9,000 apiece. Now, this is in the Minutes . . .

MR. GRIESINGER: That is right, and that is what they cost.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): And the carrying charges were to be $35 a month. Mr. Speaker, this project, these houses, were to be amortized over a period of fifty years, which would mean that a $9,000 house is going to cost $21,000.

MR. GRIESINGER: Well, mind you, these are rental houses and you are talking about cheap land.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Just a moment -- I am not going to argue.

MR. GRIESINGER: They wanted $500 a lot for them when they started.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): That is what it is going to cost you to carry a $9,000 house -- $21,000. I am not arguing the case for the City of Oshawa. I am convinced in my mind and it is my opinion that no municipality would have anything to do with this because it is not their responsibility. It is not

the responsibility of the municipality to pay any portion of a low rental housing cost, and I am happy to say that there are several people in much more prominent positions who are inclined to agree with me.

In the Globe and Mail of last year -- June, 1951 -- Mr. Winters, the Minister of Reconstruction, was speaking to some mayors and reeves in the City of London and he was questioned on this particular thing and this is what Mr. Winters had to say:

> "The minister said that the Federal Government had not suggested the municipalities share in the costs. That, he said, had been decided by Queen's Park."

MR. GRIESINGER: That is quite right.

MR. THOMAS: I agree with that.

MR. GRIESINGER: At 7½ per cent? What are they doing out in the Province of Saskatchewan? Nothing.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I might tell my hon. friend that we are doing more than any province in this matter. In some provinces they are passing the whole 25 per cent to the municipalities.

May I, Mr. Speaker, say this; that the 7½ per cent that is charged to the municipalities relieves the municipalities of all the services. They are all charged into the cost of the project. If a municipality were to pay for the services, it would pay much more than 7½ per cent.

MR. GRIESINGER: And they get their money back.

MR. THOMAS: Well, Mr. Speaker, I might say with all humility that if the Province of Ontario is doing more than any other province the other provinces are doing very little.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): That is right. A lot of them are not doing very much. We are doing a great deal, as my friend will find out very shortly.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Speaker, I may take a little longer; I am getting several interruptions.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Go ahead.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say something in respect to agriculture and then follow the speech from that point.

(Page I-6 follows)

MR. GRIESENGER: May I ask another question, Mr. Speaker? Will the hon. member, (Mr. Thomas, Ontario), give me the answer as to why the city of Oshawa turned down the housing deal which was offered to them?

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Yes. I can do that. I have the minutes of three meetings held in the city of Oshawa. I will not bore the House by reading them, but an extract from the minutes of the meeting of August, 1951, may make it understandable to the hon. members of the Legislature, at least why the city Council in Oshawa was not prepared to have anything to do with the proposal offered by the hon. Minister of Planning and Development, (Mr. Griesenger).

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word or two respecting agriculture. I want to refer to the strange procedure required by the Milk Control Act, when farmers want to establish a marketing agency to market their milk. The Milk Control Act stipulated that when a representative group of producers supplying a market, apply for a marketing agency, a poll shall be taken, and if 66% of all producers supplying that market, vote for it, the application may be granted. If only 65% of the producers voted for it, the application is refused, regardless of whether the other 35% voted against it, or did not vote at all. I will give you an example, Mr. Speaker, of what can happen under this system. Last Fall, the Toronto Milk Producers applied for a marketing agency, and the Milk Control Board

took a poll by mail, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour, | 2,697. |
| No, | 149. |
| Spoiled, | 73. |

Although well over 90% of those voting, were in favour, the application was refused because the votes of those who did not care one way or the other, and, thereforee, did not vote, were counted against the application. The number of vots not cast were 1,243. I would urge the government to amend the Milk Control Act to make 66% of the ballots actually returned, the necessary majority for the establishment of a merketing agency.

Mr. Speaker, in recent months, we have read in the press of this province that the Federal Government has offered Ontario much more favourable terms for the ceding of certain tax fields. It does seem to be the most favourable offer received up to now. The Premier has stated many times his reasons for rejecting the 1945 offer of the Federal government, claiming that Ontario has received more in revenue by staying out of that agreement. According to a statement made in this Legislature the other day, the hon. Prime Minister stated that Ontario was seven million dollars to the good, by rejecting the proposals of the Federal Government in 1945. Mr. Speaker, I think whem an accounting is made, when the record is made straight, we will find that while the province may have netted an extra $7,000,000., the people in

Ontario have lost an awful lot more.

MR. FROST(Prime Minister): We have not lost it. We have made it.

HON. ARTHUR WELSH (Provincial Secretary): What is your authority for that statement?

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Just a moment, please. You will have your opportunity. You will have an opportunity in this debate, if you care to take advantage of it.

In 1945, the Federal Government offered the provinces a complete health program, national security pensions for those persons over 70 years of age, and pensions for those between 65 and 69, with a means test, on a 50/50 basis. Also they would assume complete responsibility for the employable unemployed, who were on relief. I want to give you some figures this afternoon which will prove beyond a doubt that the people in Ontario have lost out on the deal.

MR. FROST: If the Federal government could do that in the first place, what is standing in their way of doing it now? We are certainly not standing in their way.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Let us consider the national security pension. I know some will say this was introduced on the first of January, 1952. Quite true. But if the proposals of the Federal Government had been accepted in 1945, this legislation would have come into effect five years earlier. The people of Ontario lost more than $7,000,000.00 on that deal.

MR. FROST: As I have said on previous occasions, we

were and we were ready to co-operate. The matter of pensions is now fixed. Will the hon. member (Mr. Thomas, Ontario) tell me any reason why the balance of the program cannot be implemented at once? Where can we prevent it? We are anxious to help it along.

(Page I-10 follows).

What is to prevent the Federal Government from going ahead with such a program at once? If they can pay the pension at the age of 70, why can they not do the rest of it? Who is preventing them? We are anxious to assist them, if there is anything we can do.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Now, for the cost of relief: I have received figures from the City of Oshawa respecting the cost of relief for the years 1945 to 1951 inclusive.

MR. FROST: What kind of relief? Relief for the unemployed?

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): All kinds of relief.

MR. FROST: May I point out the green book does not allow for unemployables at all. I think the hon. member (Mr. Thomas, Ontario) should take a day off and read the book.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Prior to January, 1951, when annexation took place, the City of Oshawa had a population of roughly 28,000. The cost of relief for those six years to the City of Oshawa taxpayers was $202,304.00. Of course, they had some assistance from the Provincial Government.

MR. FROST: Did Oshawa pay direct relief to the unemployables? I do not think they did, I think Oshawa only paid to the unemployed. The unemployables are not covered by the Federal figures at all.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): They secured the sum of $60,562.00, leaving the city share of relief at $141,740.00.

On top of that it cost the city taxpayers $61,868 for hospitalization. Now there are 1,400 municipalities in the Province of Ontario, some bigger and some smaller than the City of Oshawa, and I would say, that if it was possible to obtain an accounting of the cost of the social services in all the municipalities we would find Ontario has lost quite a lot.

MR. FROST: I want to point out to the hon. member (Mr. Thomas, Ontario) -- as I know he wants to be fair -- that the Federal grant did not cover any of those at all.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): The picture can be presented in another way. In the Brief, presented by the Association of Mayors and Reeves to the Provincial-Municipal Committee, we find on page 10 that 'in the four-year period 1947 to 1950 inclusive, a sum of $92-3/4 million (excluding municipal grants to hospitals)

> was paid out by all Ontario Municipalities in social services."

Mr. Speaker, much more than $7 million would have been taken care of if the proposals of the Federal Government had been accepted by this Government in 1945. The Province of Ontario received an extra $7 million, but the people of Ontario have lost a great deal more.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I heard a tribute paid to the Prime Minister some weeks ago. It was mentioned on that occasion that in the opinion of the speaker the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was above all a Canadian. I was very pleased to hear that. I am sure every member in the Legislature is proud to be a Canadian, and we are all interested in raising the standard of living for our people in Ontario, but I would suggest that we should have a much broader view, and that our objective must be to increase the standard of living of all our Canadian people. The subject of Federal and Provincial taxation is a most important one to the people of this Province, and the Members of this Legislature, irrespective of party affiliations, would like to know the attitude of this Government. Therefore I would like to ask the Prime Minister to devote some time during this Session to a free and frank discussion of this important subject.

The Speech from the Throne mentioned that there will be some amendments to the Workmen's

Compensation Act. That is most welcome. I do hope the Government will consider the recommendation of Mr. Justice Roach respecting the increase of compensation to workers injured when the rates were 55 per cent or 66 2/3 per cent and when wages were much lower than they are today. I had a man call on me last December who had lost his hand at the wrist in 1918, when he was receiving $18 a week. That man is getting $8 a week for his disability. I do hope the Government will do something to adjust that low payment. If it means taking it from the consolidated revenue, then by all means let us do it. Surely we can afford to give these people a square deal from the buoyant revenues we are receiving today.

We welcome the statement of the Prime Minister that he will not introduce compulsory arbitration legislation at this Session. Organized Labour is greatly opposed to compulsory arbitration, and it is quite evident, by the announcement of the Prime Minister, that most of the manufacturers do not want it either. I would like to make a request of the Minister of Labour, and that is that he try to speed up the conciliation services. I have received some complaints regarding this service. I know he will say his staff is overworked, but may I ask the Minister to take on more staff, and if he does make provision in the estimates for this increase, I can assure him we will go down the line with him.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, we are now a very small group in this Legislature. We suffered a grievous setback last November. The loss of our respected and able leader and other members of our group was most regrettable, and I am sure the Prime Minister will agree with me that no one in the last Legislature made a more valuable and important contribution to the debates in this Assembly than our Leader. Now we are just two, but the hon. member for South Cochrane and myself represent the opinions and

aspirations of 320,000 men and women in the Province of Ontario.

And in the years ahead we will increase our strength, our numbers will grow in the years ahead, and we will join hands with other democratic-minded people in other parts of the world in helping to steer western civilization not to the extreme right, nor to the extreme left, but along the great highway, the middle road of democratic socialism to plenty, security and world peace.

MR. W. M. NICKLE (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in adjourning the House I would like to go ahead with the addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne. We will hold a Session to-morrow night, and the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) would like to advance one stage of the Bill he introduced this afternoon, if it is printed. That is the Bill in relation to the Enquiries Act.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.15 of the clock p.m.

- - - - - -

ONTARIO

# First Session
## of the
# Twenty-Fourth Legislature
## of the
# Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

0

# Volume XVI

Thursday, March 13, 1952.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

# S I X T E E N T H  D A Y

## P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker,
Presiding.

---

Toronto, Ontario,
Thursday, March 13, 1952.

---

The House having met. 3 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

Reading and receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. W. H. NICKLE (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the third report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Nickle from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills begs leave to present the following as its third report.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:-

Bill No. 7 - An Act respecting the City of Fort William.

Bill No.17 - An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:-

Bill No.30 - An Act respecting the Town of Fort Erie.

Bill No.33 - An Act respecting the Township of McKim.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Provincial Parks Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, these proposed amendments are minor amendments. The first is concerning Rondeau and Ipperwash Parks which are really now more matters of municipal administration rather than conservation of fish and wild life as in our other parks. We feel it would be better under the Department of Municipal Affairs. The second amendment is adding

the word "public" camps to commercial and private camps. We have a great number of boys' and girls' camps in the parks which are not really commercial, they are not private, and we feel we should enlarge the Act to cover them as well. The third section is enlarging our control of boats. We have at the present time, control of motor boats but we wish to change that word to "boats". We find in some of our wilderness areas, for instance, that a plane may leave a boat on this trip; the next time it may leave a second boat, and so on, and eventually build up a fleet back in the wilderness area. We wish to have this worded in this way so as to control all boats and all types of watercraft in our provincial parks.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

PHARMACY ACT

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, I might say that the Province of Ontario is divided into districts and residents of each district are elected to form the Council. The present Act limits the right to vote for members of the Council and the right to sit as members of the Council, to owners of stores or managers of stores where we have a group of chain stores. This

amendment allows employees to have the right to vote and also the right to sit on the council and pay their fees the same as the owners and directors of the drug stores. Of course, all employees are pharmacists; they are graduates and are registered pharmacists.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act".

He said: This Act embodies three or four new clauses into the Workmen's Compensation Act. In one section it is designed to clarify the intent of the clause in order to ensure that apprentices and the like are sufficiently covered by the Act. Secondly, the definition of "learner" is added as complementary to the clarification perfected in the section of which I just spoke. You will recall that the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) raised this point the other day. It was brought to our attention by the fact that in British Columbia they had a case affecting one of these people they call "learners" on the railway. These men are hired to travel with the train and perform the regular duties of a train man, while in this process of learning and have not been covered by the

Act. We feel that as the idea of Workmen's Compensation is to protect the workmen. These men should be included and given that protection.

Another section is added to include the members of a municipal voluntary fire brigade. In many of our small municipalities, we have volunteer fire brigades, men who volunteer their services, train, and do much work in connection with fire protection. In the event of a fire, this Act provided no protection whatever and this proposes to protect them.

Further, it protects a man who may be commandeered by a police officer, a provincial police officer, or any policeman to assist him in case of trouble. Prior to the passing of this Act, if that man were injured or perhaps killed -- and we have records of such sad things happening--he has no protection. This Act will protect that man because he is required by law to assist the police officer if he is asked to do so. This will protect those people. The Government feels that in view of circumstances which may happen, these men while being hunted by the law may go to some small municipality. It is not the responsibility of the municipality, but they may be cornered there, and some citizen may be injured or killed and that should not be the responsibility of the municipality. The Government proposes in this Bill that in cases of law

enforcement under this Act, the Government assumes the responsibility.

I just have one other thing to report in this connection and that it is by regulation. It is not required to be an amendment to the Act. It eliminates the clause requiringa certain number of people to be employed in an industry in order for it to qualify for Workmen's Compensation. Under our new regulations, which will not go into effect until January 1st next year, the numbers will be eliminated. We are able to do that because of the fact that our new building of which I spoke last year, is on the way, and we hope by the end of the year to have better accommodation and will be more able to do many of these things from an administrative point of view, than we are at the present time, in our present cramped quarters.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

INSURANCE ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Insurance Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill amends the Insurance Act to include fraternal societies, which under the present legislation, operate under certain restrictions as to issuing annuities or endowments or

term insurance. At the present time, they have not that authority. The present Act also limits the sum payable on death to $10,000. in the policies issued by fraternal societies. In 1950, an amendment was made to the Federal Legislation,"The Canadian and British Insurance Companies' Act,"which removed these restrictions in cases which were governed by that Act. It is proposed by this amendment to bring the Ontario Insurance Act into line.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill covers the question that is arising as to whether or not judgment creditors, under the present section of the Act, includes all creditors of the person bonded, not only those in respect to claims arising out of trusts and real estate. It was originally intended that the bond should only be for the benefit of persons having claims in respect of the trusts and real estate. The Act will be amended accordingly. In the second place, it provides that in order that the account into which deposits are paid, is to be a trust account, and prevents brokers from using trust monies, otherwise than in accordance with

the trust. Thirdly, an amendment will require the salesman to deliver a copy of the listing to the vendor who has signed it.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT

HON. W. S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Natural Gas Conservation Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, these are just minor amendments to the Natural Gas Conservation Act in regard to administration of the Act to clarify some of the sections.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MINING ACT

HON. W. S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Mining Act".

He said: This Bill covers many amendments to the Act. First of all, in the staking of mining claims in the Patricia District, it was made into a mining district, they reported their claims in Toronto. Now, they are to be brought into the same position as other Districts in the province. Secondly, on the question of staking claims, mining claims are not subject to patent. We find weaknesses in the Act in regard to rentals. It

was not placed in the Act and we want to bring it up-to-date in that regard.

(Take "B" follows)

Secondly, a few weeks ago a court case took place in the part of the Province where we were questioning the action that had been done on claims and the case was thrown out. What happened in this case was that from 1920 to 1948 the Deputy Minister of Mines had given authority to employees in our different offices to make them commissioners of oaths but this was thrown out of court We had to bring those cases from the period 1920 to 1948 up to date so that the oaths taken during that period would be made legal.

Everything was taken care of from 1948 on by an Act in 1948, but, for some reason, the period from 1920 to 1948 was not taken care of.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS ACT

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Department of Municipal Affairs Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, in No. 1, the first section is a definition of a"municipality." We had difficulty in the north country in the definition of a municipality, that is,in taking land for taxes in the school sections. Some of the solicitors claimed that the school board did not have the power to take that land. Therefore, we want the school board considered as a municipality in the unorganized districts in parts of the north country.

The other point is changing Section 3 to make the Act conform to existing practice whereby land in respect of which a tax arrears certificate is registered under the "Land Titles Act" -- we want that "Land Titles Act" in there for those registered in the organized parts.

The fifth one is the one that is important. At present, under Section 51 of the Act, no person interested in land, in respect of which a tax arrears certificate is registered, can apply at any time for a conveyance of the land if it has not meanwhile been sold or declared by by-law to be required for municipal purposes.

The new subsection will limit that to ten years. With the many housing projects throughout the province we were finding difficulty in that some individual would leave a small piece of land, and the one I have in mind was twenty-four years, without paying taxes on it. As soon as the municipality required that land for a housing project, they claimed that it was not a municipal programme, that the Federal and Provincial Governments also entered into that contract for the housing, and we had great difficulty in acquiring the land. So now, we are putting a ten-year limit on with one proviso -- that the original owner must be notified at the end of the ten years.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD ACT

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Ontario Municipal Board Act."

He said: The first section provides that 67 be amended to conform. The old Act said that the old municipality might pass a by-law for the issuing of debentures. Section 67 provides that no debentures shall be issued by a municipality without first going to the Municipal Board and that has been missed over this period of years so that we were conflicting in that way. This is just in order to bring them into conformity.

Section 2 provides that any debentures being issued or any by-laws that are affecting the municipality, that are handled by the Municipal Board, would have to be advertised in the Ontario Gazette. All hon. members know that there are hundreds of municipalities in this province who do not know anything about the Ontario Gazette and never see it. We prefer to leave it to the Board to decide on the local paper or a paper in the immediate vicinity in which the by-law could be advertised.

Section 3 is amended to bring our annual report in line with all the annual reports. The hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) has requested us to do this so that the annual reports will all be on the same basis.

Motion agreed to: first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders, may I ask you to revert to Motions, please?

Motion agreed to.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, may I have leave to present to the House the following: the Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending December 31st, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. A. H. COWLING (High Park): Mr. Speaker, joined by my friend, the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart),and the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Kerr), I would like to welcome here this afternoon students from the Western Technical and Commercial School and Humberside Collegiate Institute, both in High Park riding. We welcome them here today,I am sure.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure we are all very happy to welcome these students to the Legislature this afternoon and hope that they will feel they are really part and parcel of the Province of Ontario,and some day perhaps some of them will be occupying some of the seats which we are now occupying.

May I draw the attention of the hon. members to one quite important rule in the House,

Rule No. 38, that prior to any matters of urgent public importance being discussed in the House, permission must be obtained from the Speaker.

I just want to clarify that. It is a very ancient rule which has been promulgated for proper control of the House, so that the Speaker will know what is going to take place. I am in my office at least half an hour before the House meets, so that we can clear up matters, large or small, prior to their presentation before the Orders of the Day.

I know that I will have the co-operation of the newer hon. members in this regard.

Orders of the Day.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education) moves discharge of Order No. 19, second reading of Bill No. 67 intituled, "An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, my reason for moving that this Order be discharged is that it has recently become desirable that Acts for the high schools -- the High School Act, the Board of Education Act, and one other very similar to these --- should be amended. It appears to us desirable that this be held over and that we bring in all of the amendments at the same time, for this Act and similar Acts rather than for each one at different times.

Motion agreed to; Bill discharged.

INQUIRIES IN CONNECTION WITH HOSPITALS, ETC.

Hon. D. PORTER (Attorney-General) moves second reading of Bill No. 73 intituled, "An Act to provide for the making of inquiries in connection with Hospitals, Sanitoria, Charitable Institutions and Other Organizations."

He said: Mr. Speaker, I think I explained sufficiently fully on the first reading what the purposes of the Bill were. I really have nothing to add on the second reading unless any question arises with which you wish to deal.

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

(Take "C" follows)

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, there are one or two questions which seem relevant at this time. In the first place, yesterday when the discussion arose on the first reading of the Bill, the hon. member for North Essex, and the mayor of Windsor (Mr. Reaume) asked the Hon. Attorney-General if there had been any discharging from the institution, and suggested there should be no discharges until the probe had actually been completed.

In the Toronto Telegram of to-day there is a very pointed suggestion that the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) telephoned Windsor and asked that at least two officials of the hospital should vacate their positions immediately. There seems to be some inconsistency there, and I would like to hear the Hon. Attorney-General on that point.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, there was no communication whatsoever with any of the members of the Hospital Board other than the Chairman, who came in and made the complaint. There was no suggestion at any time made by myself, and I understand also none by the Hon. Minister of Health, by telephone or otherwise, to any member of the Board or any official of the hospital that could be construed as a request that there be any official discharged. There was nothing.

There was no communication at all. The report is based upon some other information, I do not know from where it comes, but it was not from either of the two governmental departments.

MR. OLIVER: At this point, Mr. Speaker, I think I should read to the House from the Telegram:

> "Health Minister Phillips telephoned Dr. Morgan, the Hospital Superintendent, and Mrs. Madeline Campbell, asking them to vacate their positions immediately, and turn over all hospital documents and records to James E. Leckie, the Administrator."

What I want to ask the Hon. Attorney-General is, is that a correct statement? Is anyone being discharged from the institution, or has anyone been asked to vacate their position?

MR. PORTER: Nobody has been asked to vacate their position, by myself, or anyone in my Department, or by the Hon. Minister of Health, or anyone in his Department.

As I stated on first reading, the Government has no authority to hire or discharge any member of the staff, or any member of the Governors of that institution. It is not a Provincial Hospital; in fact, it is not a municipal hospital, and if we did attempt to do that, the Act would be quite invalid, and we have not attempted to do it. The statement in

the newspaper is not in accordance with the facts.

I happened to have been informed to-day that at a meeting of the Board of Governors in Windsor, there was some question arose as to whether certain people on the Board should be suspended, but that is entirely an internal matter with the Board itself, and I do not know what they did, or anything about it. Whether or not some confusion has resulted from what happened at the meeting of the Board in Windsor, and what might have happened in one of the Government offices, may be the source of the story, because I have no doubt that whoever wrote the report, must have had some information which he believed to be reliable.

MR. OLIVER: I should think so.

MR. PORTER: I can assure the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that no such order, or direction, or comment or request came from either of the departments of the Government.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Not even an insinuation?

MR. PORTER: We did not communicate with any person down there at all. The only person with whom we were in communication was the Chairman of the Board.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, before the second reading is passed, I want to say to the Hon. Attorney-General that, as a layman, it seems an unusual piece of legislation. It is legislation with wide application and deals with a specific problem. May I ask the Hon. Attorney-General, in relation to that, whether there are pending other inquiries, of which he is aware at the moment, or is this legislation destined to deal, at the moment at least, with this one particular incident in Windsor, and if so, does the Hon. Attorney-General think it is wise for us to put on the Statute Books a Bill with such wide application, to deal with this particular incident?

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I think it is very wise, indeed, to have wide, general legislation of this kind.

As I stated on first reading of this Bill, in 1949 a similar matter arose, and it happened to arise during the sittings of the Legislature, and it was possible to pass a special Act to deal with that particular matter. Matters of this kind, of course, might arise between sittings of the Legislature, and the Government would have no power to make such an inquiry, and we are always faced with the possibility

of a situation arising in a charitable institution, or hospital --

MR. OLIVER: Or the C.N.E.

MR. PORTER: I do not think it comes under this Bill. We do not make any grant to the C.N.E.

MR. OLIVER: Are you sure of that? However, we will come to that later.

MR. PORTER: The Hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) informs me we do not.

MR. SALSBERG: Then it is about time you did.

MR. PORTER: I am sure the Hon. Treasurer would be the first one to say so, if we did.

MR. OLIVER: You had better grant them a small amount, to bring them under this.

MR. PORTER: That, of course, could be considered. When this was considered yesterday, we considered passing a special Act similar to the one passed in 1949. The whole question was considered, as to whether or not it might be desirable to give general powers of enquiry at this time, especially in view of the fact that the Province is very heavily interested financially in a great many of these institutions. It will enable the Government,

between Sessions, to act promptly in inquiring into situations which arise, and questions of any irregularities, and whether there are any or not, and we can deal with these matters promptly as they arise.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it would be unwise to limit our powers to a special Act to deal with this particular situation.

Yesterday, when I introduced this Bill, I explained the reason why this Bill came to a head when it did. The special case of the hospital in Windsor was the matter which came forward, and which drew this type of situation to our attention. We considered it was a matter we had to deal with promptly, if we were to deal with it at all, and it was then considered a wise thing to clothe ourselves with the power to deal with similar situations which might arise anywhere in the Province, at any time, during the Session or between Sessions.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE CLERK-ASSISTANT: The First Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech of the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, Mr. Frost.

---Mr. Speaker retires.

---Mr. G. G. Johnston (Simcoe Centre) in the Chair.

MR. W. M. NICKLE (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, at the outset I would like to indicate in my humble way that when it was my privilege the other day to speak from my place in this House in relation to the development of Hydro on the St. Lawrence, I did not forget to express my gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) with reference to the very kind things they said at the opening of this Session in February, when I and two of my colleagues were singled out as being the sons of former Ministers of the Crown in this Province. I believe it is only fair to say there are those in this House who are getting to know me, and, also, there are those who knew my father before me, and if I may be allowed to make a humble wish, it is that when you have the opportunity of judging me on my merits, and not as a satellite, you will be able to say that I am the worthy son of a worthy sire.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. members who spoke so graciously about me and my

father at the opening of the Session, at the adjournment on that opening day, came to me and indicated that no matter what political stripe they might carry, they wanted to give me every encouragement in trying to find my way around this cobweb of officialdom, known as the Parliament Buildings of the Province of Ontario.

In my riding I have three very important islands, known as Wolfe, Howe, and Amherst. They are rural, and the people on those islands make their living from the cattle they raise, and from the milk the stock produces.

When I was last in Kingston, representatives from those rural areas came to me and said that even though there had been a declaration in the Press that the foot and mouth disease had been arrested, they were apprehensive it had not been completely controlled They suggested to me that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) should take into consideration the suggestion that these community sales should have some supervision from the Department, to the effect that any stock sold at those sales should have a certificate of health from a qualified veterinarian. I believe, Mr. Speaker, in the old adage that, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,"

and it does seem to me that the people in Eastern Ontario, who have had no reason to be apprehensive about this disease, should have every protection from the Department in charge.

Mr. Speaker, coming as I do from a county town -- and there are other hon. members in a position similar to my own -- we have a problem in relation to civil litigation, which goes on in our area, This is something which should arrest the attention of all hon. members in this House, and particularly the Hon. Attorney-General, because he knows -- being a lawyer -- that we have in our county town two sittings of the Assize Courts, that is. to say, sittings of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the highest court we have in the Province. of Ontario.

When a criminal case comes up for a hearing, and the accused person has elected to be tried by a judge and jury, the law requires that a man who has been accused of a crime must have his case heard first, and time, and time, and time again, Mr. Speaker, civil litigants who believe they have meritorious actions. have had their cases prepared, and through their solicitors have had them, as we say, "set down for hearing", which means the record

has been completed, the case is on the "ready" list, but it is discovered, at the end of the time allotted for the Assize Judge, that there is no more time, for the simple reason that the learned justice must be in some other county town on the following Monday.

The hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) nods his head in approval, and he may know some of the experiences which I am trying to bring to the attention of the Hon. Attorney-General.

It seems to me that the Hon. Prime Minister, who seems to be a fairly good negotiator, should discuss with the Department of Justice of the Dominion of Canada, the question of having more Supreme Court Judges appointed. Then they need be given no lists, no particular places to go, no city or town to preside in, whether there are Assize Courts or Non-Jury Courts. Then when a list has not been completed, the litigants who have, perhaps, brought witnesses from great distances, need not have their cases peremptorily disposed of by being told their case must wait until the next sittings of the Court.

I can best illustrate that, Mr. Speaker, by

saying we had an Assize Court in Napanee. There was a certain civil action to be heard. I was in it at the time. Now I am not. That is the price I paid for being elected. I passed on my brief to other counsel. Napanee is given only a week for hearing these cases, and this case had to be brought up again, Twice, now, these people, who have committed no offence, and who have brought a witness from as far away as Calgary to give evidence on facts, not on a matter of the law, have been told their case will not be proceeded with. It seems to me that courts in this Province should not be considered as being constituted for the Supreme Court Justices, but the fundamental principle in effect at the beginning should be followed: that is, that the courts are there for the people, and they should have their rights adjudicated upon as and when there is a court.

I may say to the hon. members, because I think they may be interested, that there are only four sittings of the Supreme Court in any county town in any year. The Hon. Attorney-General knows that. Two of these courts are Assizes, and two are Non-Jury courts. In other words, a man may lose a tremendous amount of money if he cannot get his case on for trial.

There are hon. members of this House in the legal profession who practice their profession in the City of Toronto. Here, they have courts every day of every week of every month, except July and August, in the City Hall and Osgoode Hall, but the little county-town litigants seem to be forgotten in the turmoil and rush of legal procedure.

I noticed that to-day the Hon. Provincial Secretary tabled the report from the Inspector of Legal Offices, and if this matter has not yet been brought to his attention, he might just as well do it from now on.

(Take "D" follows)

With those of us who come from small places, we think that our constituents should have their rights judicated on in just the same fashion as those who live in the larger centres. I suggest and with some confidence I am making the suggestion, that the Department of Justice should name some more Supreme Court Justices and form a pool that can be called upon whether it is a jury case or not, when it is on the list, so as to dispose of it.

These days we hear a considerable amount about the cutting down of our rights as a "Dominion", and I use that word with all sincerity. I do suggest to the hon. Acting Minister of Highways that in future, commencing in 1953, if there are going to be any steel markers for motor cars, on each marker there should be a crown. Everything is being cut down that is worth while. Some of the best men I ever knew, some of the best friends I ever had, the cream of this country, in my day, I left behind in France and Flanders because they believed in the Crown. I am getting thoroughly disgusted with the way it is being pared down, and I say we should put it on every marker and let every tourist know we stand by the Crown and we recognize it. Too much infringement is not good.

Down in my area there is a piece of highway

which is dippy, hilly, full of curves, and crooked. In my opinion, it is the worst piece of provincial highway in the Province of Ontario. No Government, whether it be Liberal or Conservative, can be blamed of this piece of highway, because they have all had their fair share of responsibility in governing it. It is what I would call in a death-trap condition. To illustrate my point, knowing something of the law of negligence and having regard to the fact that in relation to the increased motor traffic on our highways, the farther an operator of a motor car can see ahead, the less chance there is for an accident. The more curves, the more dips, the more hills, the more accidents. On this piece of highway between Kingston and Gananoque, in 1946, there were forty-six accidents, one person killed; in 1948, forty-seven accidents, and four people killed; in 1949, eighty-two accidents and one person killed; in 1950, there were one hundred and three accidents and nobody killed; up to November, 1951, there were seventy-seven accidents, nobody killed.

East of Gananoque and leading into Brockville, there is what is known as a "two S" highway, this is the scenic highway running along the shores of the St. Lawrence River. And in 1947, because that piece of highway is straight, there were no accidents. In 1948,

there were five accidents; in 1949, there were forty-five accidents and in 1950, there were thirty-two. In all of those five or six years, only two people have been killed. It seems to me that the life of the operator of the motor vehicle must be estimated in some way in dollars and cents. I do say, speaking on behalf of the people of eastern Ontario, and I recommend with all sincerity that I can bring to bear, that that stretch of highway from Napanee down to Gananoque, a distance of about 50 miles, should, if possible, be considered, if not all, at least in part, in the highway program that will commence this spring.

Mr. Speaker, there is another point I want to bring to your attention. On this matter, I am only speaking as a lawyer, but when a lawyer who is interested in court procedure takes part in a civil action arising out of a motor car accident, where there has been personal injury or damages to the motor car, one of the first things the counsel says to the operator, is, "Do you know the law that where two vehicles approach an intersection, at one and the same time, the car on the right shall have the right-of-way". It is surprising the number of people who do not know that rule of the road. It is all very well for lawyers to ask these questions, some of us ask them because we like them; others ask them

because we are attracted by the fee that is permitted for time in the courtroom. However, be that as it may, I suggest that when a motor car license is given, in each case a little circular should be handed out summarizing the rules of the road. It would not take long to print and those who get the licenses would have some idea of the responsibilies and the obligations resting on them, in relation to the way they operate their cars.

I said a moment ago that the law, under the Highway Traffic Act, Section 41, is:

> "Where two vehicles approach an intersection, at one and the same time, the car on the right shall have the right-of-way".

Not long ago, there was a case tried in Kingston which I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter). You would know, just as well as I do, that if there is a red light against you, you have to stop, if there is a green light with you, you can go through. However, there is a section which says that:

> "When an amber light illuminated by rapid intermittent flashes is shown at the intersection, the driver or operator of a vehicle or of a car of an electric railway, which is approaching the intersection facing such light, may proceed through the intersection, only with caution".

The Chief Justice of Ontario heard this action. The case was appealed, and then, unfortunately, the appeal was dropped. This is the first time that section was ever construed by a learned judge of the Supreme Court and the top man was on the bench, the Chief Justice.

I said before that the vehicle on the right, under the rules of the road, has the right-of-way, and counsel for the transport on the right took the position that this section should read that the vehicles must enter the intersection, with a flashing amber light, with caution, subject to section 1 of the Act, which says:

"The car on the right has the right-of-way".

The opinion expressed in the judgment which I have here on my desk, by the learned Chief Justice, was this, that the commonlaw rule applied, that is to say, that the first car into the intersection had the right to go through if there was a flashing amber light. I am going to suggest to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) that sub-section 2 of sub-section "g" of section 41 of the Highway Traffic Act, should be amended at this Session of the Legislature, so that it will read that where there is an amber light flashing at intersections, the car on the right has no more right than the car on the left. Both must

approach with caution and the common law rule should apply. That is important to every person in your respective ridings who operates a motor car.

Another question, Mr. Speaker, that always comes up for consideration before learned magistrates, county court judges, and Supreme Court judges, and in which there does not seem to be any unanimity, is in connection with what should be accepted in Section 110 of the Highway Traffic Act, which reads:

> "Every person in charge of a motor vehicle who is directly or indirectly involved in an accident, shall, if the accident results in personal injuries, or in damage to property apparently exceeding $50.00, must report the accident forthwith to the nearest provincial or municipal police officer --"

I do not know whether you get it or not, Mr. Speaker, but the important word in that section is "shall". He has to do it, he cannot help himself. Now, some learned judges say that if the person who was involved in the accident does not say to the investigating police officer, "I claim privilege, I will tell you what happened, but if I am sued you cannot use it in the law court", then, they take the position that is admissible evidence. I do not think everybody who is involved in an accident has to take a preliminary course in relation to what is admissible and what is inadmissible from the point of view of evidence. I think

this section should be amended to say that any statements given to a police officer as the result of an accident, shall not be admissible in any trial before any court of competent jurisdiction whether civil or criminal. How in the world are we going to make people answer questions and then turn around and use their answers against them? It seems to me very inconsistent. There is a very recent decision of Treflin versus Donovan reported in Ontario Weekly Notes, 1951, at page 524, where the Chief Justice of Ontario considered this whole question. He takes the position that unless the person involved in the accident does not claim privilege, then, per se that is evidence against that individual. I think it is bad law. I go a step further and I say it is unfair, because the Act says you have to make a statement; you have to make it, according to law. I suggest this for consideration by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter).

Another question that is arresting the attention of the legal profession, is the question of solicitors who are not members of the Law Society of Upper Canada, going around in different areas and soliciting as agents for trust companies and drawing of wills. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) and indeed, every lawyer in this House, will subscribe to this observation, that the legal profession of the Province of

Ontario is regulated by our own elected Discipline Committee who are called the "Benchers". The Benchers can take the only thing that is worth while to us away from us should we be guilty of professional misconduct, and that is our gown. Our gown is our certificate of office. Each and every solicitor who practices the profession in the Province of Ontario must pay to the Law Society of Upper Canada, every year, first, a solicitor's fee, and then a barrister's fee and he may, if he wishes, subscribe to the annual statutes. We are recognized as solicitors and qualified as draughtsmen to draw the ordinary wills. However, the situation in Kingston has become so bad in relation to the trust companies sending out solicitors in their employ, who are not members of the Law Society of Upper Canada, that the other day the Frontenac Law Association -- for those of you who are not solicitors, I should tell you that the county town in every county is part of the Law Association, Kingston is the county town for Frontenac and we have some twenty-three solicitors in our bar. We have some outstanding men who have proved themselves as extremely able counsel --passed this resolution, sent to me by the secretary of our Organization, Mr. Hugh Gibson, a copy of it has gone forward to the benchers of the Law Society and a copy has gone forward

to the Kingston Bencher and also to the gentleman in charge of this question in the Law Society. I want to read you the resolution:

> "That in the opinion of the Frontenac Law Association, the extensive advertising of certain trust companies in the Kingston Whig-Standard, stressing the importance that a trust company should be the executors of a testator's estate and not the members of the family and/or trusted friends and that the personal solicitation by certain trust companies in and around the city of Kingston to have testators draw their wills and name a trust company their executor and that the drawing of wills by trust company employees, not members of the Law Society of Upper Canada, is a practice that is detrimental to the members of the local bar and the legal profession of Ontario and that said practice should be peremptorily stopped and that a copy of this resolution, if carried, should be sent to The Honourable, the Attorney-General for Ontario, Dana Porter, Q.C., The Secretary of the Law Society of Upper Canada, George T. Walsh, Q.C., Toronto, T. J. Rigney, Q.C., Kingston, Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada and to W. M. Nickle, Q.C., M.P.P. for Kingston."

I suggest to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) who by virtue of his office, is a Bencher of the Law Society, that the encroachment of the rights of the little man in the little towns should be protected against the encroachment that is now being made by the mighty trust companies in the smaller cities.

(Take "E" follows)

As I understand it, no barrister or solicitor can advertise; you cannot put an ad in the local newspaper that you are a solicitor, that you have studied the law on wills, that you know all about wills, and can give sound advice about wills. That is propaganda, sinister as it may be, which is having the effect that when these trust company advertisements appear in the local newspapers, it seems that local solicitors begin to wonder about the testators and what sort of advice you are giving when you say that "it may be your wife, it may be your friends" unless probably the hon. member from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) will agree and convert the trust for a gift over, and a life interest in between. In a case like that I do not know whether trust companies might be the executors and trustees if a capital investment is going to be held over a long period of time, but it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Attorney-General of this Province (Mr. Porter) must take some kind of action to stop this advertising in the local newspapers of county towns and small places, or else see to it that the solicitors have the right to advertise to counteract this policy. With some confidence I submit that for the information of the hon. the Attorney General.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to you that as far as my public life is concerned, I do not know what the future holds for me. It really does not make too much difference, because if I happen to fall

by the wayside, should there be another general election I can go back to the practice of law which I did not quite realize I was so fond of and to which I was sort of wedded, until this House opened and I handed over my briefs.

For a quarter of a century I have spent my life in the courts. It is a grand place. I am older than some of the practitioners in Kingston. The Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in his opening remarks the other day, made some reference to the fact that he and I were classmates. My hair is a little thinner than his, but he is a little grayer than I; for all that we were in law school twenty-five years ago. A new crop of lawyers is coming along and it seems to me that those of us who are the senior members of the profession owe a duty to the young fellows to watch the encroachment that is being made on the profession, by reason of the advertising and the canvassing that is going on. It is so easy for those who know where money is, to tell the canvasser where to find it, and that is the sort of thing I do not like about this canvassing.

As I said before, Mr. Speaker, my political future, I suppose, is just what I want to make out of it, but just so long as I am in public life I propose to take a course of conduct where I shall stand for freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from fear and freedom of the press. I shall stand in support of responsible government which

I believe to be a government "of the people"-- I like those words -- "of the people", by the people and for the people, and that is the sort of certificate I want to adopt as my political creed while I am in public life, and I think if I do that I cannot go too far wrong.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, I might tell you an amusing incident. When one of Her Majesty's learned Judges comes on to the bench, robed in the gown of his office, those of us who are at the Bar rise in our places, and when the learned Justice adjourns court and walks off the bench, as a matter of practice, we respectfully rise. I was only in this House twenty-four hours when I was called to order because I stood to attention when the Speaker left the Chair, which just goes to show that when you are trained as a lawyer and not a parliamentarian you soon get into deep water.

The one thing I am trying to illustrate by that is that I have been trained for twenty-five years to have respect for the administration of justice. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the administration of justice is the cornerstone of democracy and if democracy fails, then everything else goes with it, and in this day and generation our critics -- and there are critics -- will do their best to bring about a contempt for and disregard of the administration of justice, with the sinister motive of trying to wreck democracy and all the decency that democracy stands for. Those are

the things we should be on guard against.

There are vicious, subversive elements at work in this province. They will do everything they can do to wreck respect for law and order. That is one thing I am going to fight, as long as I am in public life. From the espionage trials at Athens one cannot help but question whether free nations should allow the communist party to continue its existence as a legal entity. These trials have heavily emphasized the fact that the only function of the communist party in a non-communist nation is espionage or sabotage or a combination of both. I am convinced there is another function which has been produced, and that is temporary quiescence in the face of negative evidence, and we have yet to read of a positive communist effort which was not detrimental to free nations, free peoples. As far as I am concerned I am against communism in that form and all that it represents.

I believe as I said a moment ago, there is a certain trust owing to old soldiers who were left behind. They were the best friends we ever had, men who represented the cream of the nation. They are lying all over Western Europe, because they believed in a free people, free democracy, the right for free speech and everything that is fine. That is the reason we have our memorial tablets, that is the reason we have our plaques. The best we had we gave for these principles.

If there is any British blood in our veins there is not a greater time in our political life than now to refer to and adopt the words of the great Macdonald, which shall be my creed. It is a worthwhile thought. It is a challenge, Mr. Speaker, to us today. It is an honour, and a privilege to be elected to parliament. In this House you rise and you speak, and you are speaking to the Province of Ontario. As I said before, what happens to me in public life does not count much, but as long as I am here I am going to have but one creed, and that is going to be in the words of Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of this nation, who is remembered in my historic riding of Kingston by what he said and I will stand or fall -- and I ask each and every member of this House to do likewise -- on what he said:

> "A British subject I was born;
> a British subject I will die."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. R. M. MYERS (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker I would like to preface what I have to say by saying that I subscribe very heartily to the patriotic views expressed by my friend who just spoke, but I wish to dissociate myself -- and I cannot do it quickly enough -- from the remarks of the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Warrender) in so far as they relate to the disfranchising of members of the communist party in Canada.

I say this, not because I agree in any way with the views and policy of that party, but because I hold the firm belief that so long as the majority of us in Canada are of average intelligence and education -- and the recent election shows conclusively that the people of Ontario at least are of more than average intelligence -- and so long as there is no suppression of anyone's views on any subject whatsoever, and no suppression of the truth, we need have no fear that Canada will share the fate of the countries behind the iron curtain.

I need hardly say that the great achievement of democracy -- in fact the very heart of the democratic principle -- is the theory that everyone ought to have an equal right to share in the business of government. I hope -- in fact I can say I am certain -- that my views on this subject are shared by the great majority of the hon. members of this House.

I should like to say a few words at this time about two matters which are of great interest to us

in Waterloo South and also affect residents in other portions of the province.

The first is the problem which has arisen throughout that part of our province, largely given over to industry, where large blocks of suburban or agricultural lands have been annexed to our cities. I live in the Township of North Dumfries which surrounds the City of Galt, and my remarks, which have reference to my own township, are equally applicable to most of the rural municipalities adjoining our cities in Southern Ontario.

Galt, as you know, is a prosperous small city; it has many thriving industries and hopes to acquire many more, and with a view to providing for this increase the City of Galt caused 1500 acres of lands of the Township of North Dumfries to be annexed to it during the last two years, and all this is eight and proper and in the natural course of progress.

Now the Township of North Dumfries consisted of 44,000 acres comprising generally lands of three types, namely a considerable quantity of rolling, stony land of no great use for agriculture; farming land of good quality, and 1500 acres of fine level land adjoining the limits of the City of Galt and used for industrial sites and residential purposes. This 1500 acres is the land which has recently been annexed to the city, and the annexation presents the following problem:

While in area the land annexed represents only 3.4 per cent of the total, it was so well built up and so valuable that it represents a loss of 37 per cent of the total assessment of the township.

At the moment, and for some years to come, there are no economies the council of the township can practice that will enable the township council to carry on except on the basis of a very large increase in the taxation of those who are left in it.

It is true that there are not so many roads to keep up now, but the reduction in road maintenance costs is but a flea bite, since only 3.4 per cent of the township's lands were lost as compared with 37 per cent of its source of revenue.

While it is true that in the course of time a new fringe of valuable land will develop in that part of the township adjoining the new limits of the City of Galt, that will take years to accomplish and in the meantime, I submit, some additional grant or other form of relief ought to be made in partial compensation, at least for the loss of the township lands formerly yielding more than one-third of the revenue of the municipality.

If the business of a rural municipality could be conducted in the same way as the business of a commercial corporation, a reserve fund could have been built up to meet the contingency, but of course any such far-sighted policy is not possible to

municipal corporations and the hardship must fall, uncushioned, on shoulders of the remaining inhabitants.

I mention the matter in the hope that the plight of rural municipalities in the same condition as the Township of North Dumfries will be brought to the attention of the Governm nt and some measure of relief be afforded them for a few years in some manner that may be made clear to those Departments of the Government charged with the guidance of our farmers, through the mazes of modern municipal finance.

And there is another matter, Mr. Speaker, about which I would like to say a word or two and which affects us all indirectly, and directly affects those of us who live in the counties of Wellington, Dufferin, Waterloo and Brant; in other words the inhabitants of the Grand River watershed, one of the richest areas in Canada. This is the matter of flood control on the Grand River.

Perhaps I ought to begin my remarks by saying that we in the Grand Valley live in constant fear of annual floods. I need not mention that on the banks of this river,where it flows through our cities and towns, are many fine factories, most of them busy in the production of war materials, and on the banks of this river, in our urban municipalities and more particularly in Galt, are our business sections with their stores, public buildings and churches, as well as many homes. Almost every year, Mr. Speaker,

there is a flood -- and some years more than one -- which covers the lower floors of many of our buildings, stopping production in our factories and causing great misery to many of our householders. Without wishing to be dramatic in any way, I say it fills one's heart with sorrow to see one of these floods at its peak -- factories closed and flooded, muddy waters rushing through the dwellings on the river banks, and our merchants trying to save the merchandise stocked in basements. Those of us who have observed the sight feel very sad to see the pitiful efforts at salvaging after the flood waters recede.

Some of you may think that if people choose to build on the bank of the Grand they ought not to complain of floods, but it was not always thus. Records show that the severity of the flood conditions are constantly increasing. Not only have there been twice as many floods in recent years as was formerly the case, but in the last twenty years the flow during the peak of the flood has increased on the average by over 20 per cent.

I need hardly remind you, Mr. Speaker, or the hon. members, that the mud in the raging flood waters represents some of the finest farm lands washed away forever.

I might say that in the Grand Valley watershed are four major streams -- the Grand, Speed, Nith and Conestogo, and I might point out a peculiar

characteristic of the Conestogo River: its flow at peak of flood is three times its flow the day before the peak. The increase of the other rivers in the same period is much less. Records show that at peak of flood the Conestogo has a ~~subp~~ substantially greater flow than the Nith and Speed combined. A dam has already been built to control the headwaters of the Grand, and it is apparent that if something be done to control the floods on the Conestogo the end of our troubles will be in sight.

In addition to our problems in times of flood, we also have our trouble in times of low water as well, and low water troubles are these: the flow of the Grand through Galt, before the construction of the Shand Dam dropped from a peak 12,000 cubic feet per second at peak of flood fo a mere average 155 cubic feet per second in August. Sewage from the cities and towns of Fergus, Waterloo, Kitchener, Preston, Galt, Brantford and Dunnville is poured into the Grand -- most of this ~~xxx~~ sewage is either untreated or has received primary treatment only -- at the estimated rate of 35 cubic feet per second, and it is apparent, therefore, that a large percentage of the total flow of the Grand River during the summer months is sewage. While the average flow during August is 155 cubic feet per second, in times of drought this flow has dropped to as little as 26 cubic feet per second, and the only water in the river at these times of minimum flow is

sewage.

The minimum recommended flow is 350 cubic feet per second.

Some time prior to 1942 steps were begun to remedy this situation and such steps consisted of a general survey of the situation, the recommendation being that ultimately five or six dams be built at various points and the construction of a dam on the river near Fergus. The dam at Fergus, which is known as the Shand Dam, was completed in 1942.

The Shand dam provides a storage for 50,000 acre feet of water, but this is insufficient to check the flood at its peak, and Grand River municipalities suffered two severe floods since its completion.

In 1951 a small dam, known as the Luther dam, was completed at a cost of $250,000, which will give storage for an additional 10,000 acre feet, but this will not in itself be adequate to remedy the situation.

The best engineering opinion available is to the effect that a dam on the Conestogo River, which will provide storage for an additional 45,000 acre feet of water, will give such a measure of protection as to prevent damage by peak flood conditions in normal years, and this project has been carried to the point where tenders may be called for and the work proceeded with.

The cost will be four and one half million dollars.

Now the Shand dam was built with moneys supplied by the Dominion Government, the Province and the municipalities benefiting by the works. Over half of the works required to give relief have been completed -- the greater portion of this ten years ago -- and it seems to me a great waste of time and effort if the construction of the dam on the Conestogo River is not proceeded with at once. The cost of this work is small indeed compared with our periodic flood damage, and while both the province and the municipalities now are and have been willing and eager to proceed, construction has been held up due to the reluctance of the Dominion Government to make its contribution.

Mr. Speaker, we have all read of the huge surplus the Minister of Finance has built up, a surplus to which the inhabitants of the Grand River watershed have contributed more than their fair share. A delegation from the Grand River Conservation Commission is about to proceed to Ottawa for the purpose of making another effort to have the Dominion Government contribute towards the cost of a dam on the Conestogo. I am asking Mr. Howie Meeker, our member of parliament from Waterloo South, to do all in his power to forward the efforts of the delegation, and I hope that the appropriate Department of the Ontario Government will make known

to Ottawa the urgency of the situation, the willingness of the province and municipalities to contribute , and the justice of the cause of the delegation.

(Take "F" follows)

MR. N. WHITNEY (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take some part in the Throne Debate, I wish to recall to the members of the House that a few days ago when the Twenty-Fourth Legislature of the Province of Ontario met for the first time, and the first duty of this Legislature was the election of a Speaker, after the hon. member from Windsor-Walkerville had been duly elected and installed in his Chair, he addressed the House, and in the course of his remarks he said that, "It will be my highest aim to listen to the debates with sympathy and your questions with kindness, and to your needs with due regard."

Mr. Speaker, it is the opinion of a great many of the people of Ontario and of myself that this high aim you so well expressed has applied and will continue to apply not only to yourself but to the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. members of the Cabinet. I believe that this attitude is reflected in every Department of our Government where it has been my experience that the questions and needs of our constituents are received with kindness and treated with due regard.

As I have had the honour of serving in the County Council of the County of Price Edward for several years, it is perhaps natural that since the people of

Edward-Lennox gave me the great honour of representing them in this Legislature, I would consciously or unconsciously be comparing the duties of the members of this Legislature with the duties of the members of a County Council, and I find many points of similarity. Often a man is induced to enter municipal affairs because of some particular things that he seeks to obtain for his own local township, such as improved county roads for instance, but before very long he will discover that the representatives of the other municipalities have problems also, sometimes similar to and at other times differing from his own. To be a good County Councillor he must not only endeavour to serve his own municipality but to give the same careful consideration to the problems of other municipalities, in the realization that he now has a part to play in the municipal government of his county as well as his town, village or township. That same condition must exist in any successful Government, and the results of the last Provincial election would clearly indicate that the Government, led by the Hon. Prime Minister and his Hon. Ministers, has given consideration to the problems not only of the counties and districts comprising this great Province of Ontario, but of the individual needs of the people residing therein. I need but

mention the names of the various Departments of this Government -- Agriculture, Attorney-General, Education, Health, Highways, Hydro, Labour, Lands and Forests, Mines, Municipal Affairs, Planning and Development, Provincial Secretary, Public Welfare, Public Works, Reform Institutions and Travel and Publicity -- to recall to our minds the many ways in which service is being given to people of all ages and all occupations in every part of our Province.

Many times municipal ratepayers make suggestions to their local Councils, and sometimes these suggestions are good and the local Councils are able to adopt them. At other times a request that might seem at first to be a small favour, soon if granted becomes a privilege and eventually a God-given right, and unless a Council feels that it can afford to grant this favour to all of its ratepayers in a similar situation, and continue to do so year after year, it is very unwise to create any such precedent. Some of the people that shout the loudest for increased services will also find the most fault about the increased taxation that becomes necessary in order to provide those services. This same situation is true of any Government, and I feel that the Hon. Prime

Minister and his Government have not as yet been induced to make promises that if carried out would require the imposition of new taxes, which in turn would adversely affect our progress.

Unfortunately our municipalities have had to meet new demands and higher costs, and despite the greatly increased assistance that they have been receiving from this Provincial Government, there is a general feeling in many of the municipalities of our Province that they are receiving too small a proportion of the total amount of taxation dollars that are collected in our country as related to the amount of money that they are asked to provide for education and the other services demanded by their own ratepayers. Aside from the assistance provided by the Province, most municipalities have to rely almost entirely on the taxes they levy against real estate, and where these taxes are unreasonably high they not only create a hardship for the property owner but are likely to induce a prospective industry to locate elsewhere.

Special difficulties arise when the people who are employed in industries located in one municipality build homes in an adjacent municipality which is largely rural and does not receive the benefits of industrial taxes to help pay its increased costs for

education, etc. The Department of Municipal Affairs, under the able leadership of the Hon. Minister, has endeavoured to assist the municipalities in many ways, and I am confident that it will be the policy of his Department and of this Government to continue, and if possible to increase, the assistance being given to the municipalities.

The Statement that "the two certain things in this world are death and taxes" was first made years ago, but is probably even more true today. The people who don't have to pay much in real estate taxes nevertheless do pay taxes -- customs and excise, sales tax, income tax and other taxes, of which to my knowledge no part except a grant of $1,000 per bed for the construction of a hospital, is paid to our municipalities to assist them in providing those services which they must provide for their residents whether or not or to what extent they are ratepayers. The Provincial Government recognizes the principle that a portion of the revenue which they collect should be returned to the municipalities. Is it not time that the Federal Government recognized that same principle?

Good roads and highways are a matter of concern to all of us, and I feel that in speaking of the unfortunate accident to the Hon. Minister of

Highways, my personal regrets are shared by all municipal councils in the Province of Ontario, and by all who have had the opportunity of becoming in any way acquainted with the Hon. Minister, either personally or through some knowledge of the wonderful job he has been doing as Minister of Highways. He is the first Minister of Highways who has made an effort to visit each County Council annually, and although many of the requests he has received have been deferred or rejected -- how to provide the money is always a problem -- nevertheless he has always shown an understanding and appreciation of the road problems of municipalities and given them due regard. The people of Ontario appreciate his good work in connection with our Provincial highway system, and I am sure that all will join with me in the hope that he soon may become completely recovered and able to continue the fine job he has been doing.

As through municipal experience in recent years I cametto have some knowledge of the fine work of the Department of Highways and the Department of Municipal Affairs, and the good Government in general that we have been receiving in the Province of Ontario, it was inevitable that I should come into contact with some of the problems administered by

the Department of Public Welfare. As a result of the consideration shown by this Department, both to the people requiring assistance, and to the municipalities of this Province which are often in partnership with the Province in providing this assistance, I, like so many others, have had reason to appreciate the sincere desire of the Hon. Minister of Public Welfare to see to it that the people of this Province, who through physical disability, extreme old age, or unfortunate circumstances, were unable to take care of themselves, should not be in want. I am sure that the people of Ontario have appreciated the public welfare policy of the Hon. Minister of that Department, and along with myself hope that the Hon. Minister is restored in health and will be able to continue the direction of that Department which he has so capably administered.

Until now I have been speaking of my impressions of the Government as related to my municipal experience, but in addition to those Departments which deal directly with our municipalities, there are, as you all know, several other important Departments of our Government which under the capable leadership of the Hon. Ministers thereof have given great service to our people.

Before dealing with some of those matters that are of particular interest to the people of Prince Edward-Lennox, I would like to say something that I believe will be of particular interest to the Hon. Minister of Reform Institutions. Recently the Superintendent of the Prince Edward County Children's Aid Society called at the Cobourg School for Younger Boys, in order to visit three boys who had formerly been under her care. She told me that she was very much impressed by the improvement she saw in these boys and the entire atmosphere in this school. These boys were given permission to conduct her through the school unattended, and took a great deal of pride in doing so. I thought that this was something that the hon. members of this House might like to know.

The riding of Prince Edward-Lennox is predominantly rural, and visitors to our two counties are generally impressed with the natural beauty of our location amid so much water, our fine herds of cattle, our great canning industry, and our veneration for the accomplishments of our ancestors. Many of our people are descendents of the United Empire Loyalists who first settled in this territory, and some still reside on the same property that was first occupied

by great-grandparents. Naturally, our people are justifiably proud of their heritage and their adherence to British tradition has been exemplified by their contributions of men and materials during two great wars.

In speaking of the agricultural industry in Prince Edward-Lennox, which is the chief source of our livelihood, many people have expressed their appreciation of the services of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and of our agricultural representatives who have done so much to give encouragement and leadership not only in promoting improved herds of cattle and improved methods of farming in general, but also in encouraging our young people to take pride in their accomplishments on the farm, and to feel that there is something worthwhile in their endeavours. And that last statement is true -- there is something worthwhile about any work that is done with the desire of attaining that objective. However, many of our young people from the farms attend secondary schools, and as they become acquainted with the advantages of city or town life, they are naturally going to compare the working conditions, rates of pay and fixed hours worked by the people in the cities, with the longer hours and uncertain returns to be derived from agriculture. At

the present time, Mr. Speaker, that comparison is far from favourable to the farmer. The decline in the prices of pork, poultry and eggs, and the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Regina area, resulting in the United States placing an embargo on our shipments of cattle to that country, create a very unfavourable outlook indeed, and unless markets can be found that will enable our farmers to meet their high cost of production and receive a fair return on the capital that they have invested, and a reasonable wage for their long hours of labour, not only will the farmers suffer but the people in the cities and towns will be affected also, because the farmer is their best customer, purchasing as he does the machinery and equipment that you manufacture, in addition to the personal requirements of his family. It is to be hoped that our Governments, and particularly the Federal Government, will find ways and means to improve the present situation, but there is at least one way in which our urban people can help our farmers and themselves also, and that is by purchasing more cheese and milk products, and more of the fine vegetables and fruits, both fresh and canned, that are produced in our own Province.

At this time I wish to call attention to a tourist folder that has been placed on each member's

desk. These folders were sent to me through the courtesy of the Picton Gazette, and illustrate much better than I can describe, the reasons why Prince Edward-Lennox counties are becoming more and more attractive to tourists. Despite the many attractive resorts that have already been established, the surface of this great industry has just been scratched in the Bay of Quinte area, and I hope that the hon. members of the House who have not already done so will find the opportunity of visiting us to see for themselves.

All the people of this Province should appreciate the efforts of our Department of Travel and Publicity, and its Hon. Minister, because not just the tourist operators, but all of us benefit from the sales that are made to our visitors. In view of the impending conditions in agriculture, it is doubtful if there ever was a time in our history when the tourist business assumed greater importance. When we can't ship our beef to our American customers, let us do all we can to induce them to come over here where they can eat it. I am sure that we can rely on our Department of Travel and Publicity to do everything possible to improve and expand this industry,

but in addition all of our people who in any way come into association with tourists should endeavour to treat them in such a way that they will want to come back again.

I could not at this time fail to mention the potentially great future that the St. Lawrence Water Way development will open up for these historic counties which until now have had very little manufacturing industry aside from the Gifford Furniture Company in Napanee and our canning industry which is seasonal.

Our Towns of Napanee and Picton will welcome new industries and I am confident that following the completion of this great undertaking, new industries will appreciate the many advantages to be derived from locating in or near the towns and villages of Prince Edward-Lennox, which as well as possessing ideal locations are inhabited by fine people. Indeed, as the Hon. Prime Minister so aptly expressed it, this was historic legislation and I am sure that the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Hydro will long be remembered with gratitude by the good people of Prince Edward-Lennox for the important part they have played in making probable the industrial development of our riding.

I believe that many of the people in the

Lennox portion of our riding will have another reason in the future for being grateful to the Hon. Minister of Hydro. These people have had very poor telephone service for a number of years, and some have been without any telephone service whatever for a number of months. Good telephone service is a necessity in our rural communities because the speed with which the services of a doctor or a veterinarian can be obtained often means the difference between life and death of a person or a valuable animal. I know that these people are glad that an investigation is being made throughout the hundreds of rural telephone systems in our Province, with the objective of making possible improved telephone service wherever it is so urgently needed. This investigation is being carried on under the Department of the Hon. Minister for Hydro, and as I have discussed this matter with him and with some of the members of the staff of the Ontario Municipal Board, I know that he and they, as well as myself, are anxious to see steps taken that will result in these people receiving the benefits of good telephone service as soon as possible.

In conclusion I want to say that I saw much merit in the suggestion of the hon. member for Wellington

North that this Province should secure a log cabin, erect it in a suitable place and collect and place therein as many as possible of the implements and utensils used by our early settlers. It may be a matter of interest to some of the hon. members of this House -- and I understand that the Hon. Prime Minister is interested in log cabins -- to know that the people of Prince Edward have a log cabin erected on Picton Fair Grounds and that it contains many interesting relics of earlier days.

This year Picton Fair celebrates its 100th anniversary on August 20th to 23rd, and I am sure that the people of Prince Edward -- and of Lennox where Napanee has a good fair -- would be glad to welcome you on this or any other future occasions.

(Take "G" follows)

(Take "G" follows)
But I does follow. There are no G and H pages.
It seems that this is a typographical error and that the volume is complete.
The matter has been investigated fully, and no G and H pages discovered in anyone's holdings.

MR. A.J. CHILD (Wentworth):

Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on the debate on the Speech from the Throne, I feel somewhat like I did the first time I played hockey in Maple Leaf Gardens a good many years ago. Up till that time I had been used to playing in much smaller rinks, and far less elaborate. I would first like to take this opportunity to congratulate you, sir, on again being elected to the high office of Speaker of the House.

I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on his landslide victory in the last November election, and as one of the new members, I would also like to congratulate and thank him for his fine generalship in the campaign prior to the election.

I have played hockey for a number of coaches and have been fortunate to have been on a few championship teams, including one Olympic Championship in 1936, which is the highest honour an amateur can obtain, and I felt very proud and honored as we were presented with our gold medals. However, I can safely say I was never as proud or felt so honored as I did the day I joined the Hon. Prime Minister's team on November 22nd.

It is the first time I have ever joined a championship team while I was still a rookie.

In ending the introductory remarks I would like to thank all the hon. Cabinet Ministers for the very warm welcome I received from them and for the willingness

to extend a helping hand to a newcomer.

Having the honour to represent the riding of Wentworth which is partly rural and partly urban, it is only natural for me to have a firm interest in all branches of the government.

In agriculture, the difficulty in obtaining good farm labour and keeping the younger generation on the farm is one of great concern to the farmers in my riding. The high wages, with less hours, in urban factories is making it difficult for the farmer to compete for labour. If a programme could be instituted to bring in good, experienced British farm people, I believe it would help the present situation considerably.

Housing is another problem in my riding. It is difficult for me to understand the thinking of the Federal Government in Ottawa for their callous restrictions that are depriving thousands of people from building their home. I believe we should do all in our power and budget to encourage home building and low cost rental projects in spite of Ottawa.

The Department of Highways is one department that we also have special interest in. My riding has, without a doubt, the worst bottle-neck of any road system in Canada, the Hamilton Beach strip. This, I might add, is not in any way the fault of the present government, as federal restrictions again make it impossible to build a much needed bridge. However, I would respectfully recommend, Mr. Speaker, that

urgent consideration be given to this problem as soon as the present steel restrictions are lifted. At the other end of my riding the townspeople in Ancaster are greatly concerned over the fact that there is a possibility of a high speed, four lane highway being extended through their quaint and dignified town that takes a pride in the safety and welfare of its youngsters.

Having a large section of my riding in the finest heavy industrial city in Canada, labour relations are also of great importance to us and here, if I may, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) for his outstanding work in the T.T.C., Gas and Ford strikes. If, however, consideration could be given to speeding up conciliation time I believe it would lend to even happier labour management and government relations.

In turning to the Department of Education, I would just like to say that we in Hamilton, like all other expanding areas, are in great need of school accommodation with added play-rooms for our public schools, and gymnasiums and auditoriums added to our high schools. In our mountain area we have a population of approximately 30,000, with hundreds of teen-agers having to come down into the city which at times would take them more than an hour, to stagger shifts in the present high schools for want of a new high school in their own area on the mountain. If our budget could stand it, Mr. Speaker, I would respectfully recommend that possibly a little larger grant might be given to assist the

municipalities in this all important phase of our Canadian way of living.

Mr. Speaker, I do feel that I would be amiss in my duties if I did not make some comment on the St. Lawrence seaway, with the city of Hamilton playing such an important part in the steel industry of Canada. The St. Lawrence seaway will make it even more valuable to Ontario and Canada when the seaway becomes a reality. I am very proud to say that the riding of Wentworth has some of the finest potential inland dock areas in the world. The work that will be involved in this project will provide employment for thousands of Hamiltonians, and when the work on the seaway starts, I would like to point out that it is not necessary for us to import experts from outside of Canada for any phase in steel construction, as we have in Hamilton the finest workmen and experts that can be found anywhere on the North American continent.

I would like to say a word or two on the subject of government supervision on sports. It was brought up in the House of Commons yesterday by the federal member from Kingston, and I believe we here in Ontario should give it serious consideration.

At the present time our youngsters are being exploited by the big monied interests in professional hockey and are not given the opportunity of selling their services to the highest bidder. Our youngsters become involved in professional hockey through the vicious negotiation list and "C" form contract. There are

two means of obtaining youngsters at practically whatever price the promoters wish to pay for their services. I believe we should have some type of Legislation with teeth in it to protect our youngsters.

The negotiation list is used to obtain players without even the consent of the player or the youngster himself. He is simply put on a professional team's list and under an agreement with other professional teams no other professional club will contact or approach this man in any way for at least one year.

I do not want to dwell to any great length on the subject at the present time, as I intend to bring it up during the next session.

The Ontario Hockey Association which I have been connected with for some twenty odd years has done a good job and if any youngsters needed advice on hockey they could go to them without charge. But unfortunately the pro teams get the youngsters before they have time to go to the Ontario Hockey Association for advice.

The subject of conservation has already been spoken of in the House by the hon. member from Grey South, however there is one phase of conservation that has not been mentioned, and it is one of very grave concern to the residents of Ontario that reside, or have property, that is washed by Lake Ontario.

I refer, Mr. Speaker, of the problem of lake shore erosion, and by lake shore erosion I mean the destruction of our lake shore properties by the action of the waves.

In the riding of Wentworth, which I have the honour of representing, the residents along the lake shore are in constant fear of high water and storms. At the present time this condition represents a very, very serious problem.

Lake shore erosion is no longer just a seasonal inconvenience to the cottages that frequent our shores in the summer time, or a nuisance complaint from the fruit farmers who are losing their rich farm land. There are thousands of permanent residents now living in my riding who are in constant fear of having their homes destroyed by lake shore erosion.

It has, as a matter of fact, taken on international importance. On February 12th of this year, in the Hotel Brock in the city of Niagara Falls, Ontario, a joint meeting was held by American and Canadian representatives of property owners associations, municipalities and private citizens who have their homes and business installations along the lake shore.

The congressman representing the United States Government attended, and the Canadian Government was represented by two federal members, Mr. Cavers of Lincoln riding and Mr. Leonard from Wentworth, and the provincial member from Wentworth was also invited to attend in the interest of the constituents in his riding. Out of that meeting two resolutions were adopted; one, a directive to the Minister of Planning and Development of our Federal Government, and the other, that is of interest to the Legislature here to-day, being a request

for the Ontario Government to do all in its power to have the lake level reduced.

At that particular joint meeting it was brought to light that the American Property Owners Association and the authorities of the American counties bordering Lake Ontario were preparing to institute a law suit against the Canadian Government for the sum of one and one-half million dollars for property damage caused by lake shore erosion under the Gut Dam Treaty that was signed by the Canadian Government in 1907 when this dam was erected.

Unfortunately, the residents on the shores of my riding, which takes in such famous beaches as the Burlington and Hamilton Beach, Van Wagner's, Crescent, Cherry and Winona Beaches, have suffered to a far greater degree than our American friends to the south. Our rich farm land is being eroded to the extent of from five to ten feet a year, and in some places it has eroded as much as fifteen feet.

I know of one farmer that has lost 4½ acres in recent years of valuable farm land that supplies Canadians with fruit for their tables that is so essential in our balanced diet. I know, also, of a county road that has been completely destroyed in the last few years.

Municipalities, and some private firms that process the fruit from the Niagara fruit belt, have had considerable losses to their lake shore installations that are necessary in the operation of their

business or municipality.

Private owners have built cement sea-walls at the cost of thousands of dollars only to see them broken or crumbled by the force of the waves. The cost of building groynes to protect the whole area and help recover some of the beaches would cost thousands of dollars, a far more financial burden than municipalities and private owners can stand.

------ Mr. Speaker in the chair.

I might add here that ten groynes have been constructed from money donated to the relief committee during the last disaster that struck Van Wagner's Beach. These groynes cost approximately one thousand dollars each, and can be considered quite successful.

Stone from the hydro power project at Niagara Falls was, I believe, made available for the construction of these groynes. Unfortunately, however, it was found that due to the blasting operations the stone was not suitable for the type of work required of it as it was too small and much larger stone had to be hauled in.

In order to build satisfactory groynes from stone the stones would have to be from two to three tons in size or larger, as the smallest stones will move with the pounding and lashing of the storms, and the effect of the groyne is lost and so is all the hard back breaking work that the people have put

into them.

The question of haulage costs which is a major part of the cost of building these groynes has, I believe, been discussed to some extent with the three levels of government, but unfortunately the Federal Government, who are well aware of these conditions and troubles I speak of, and by all rights of law it is their responsibility for lake shore erosion as the Great Lakes Basin is an international water-way and, therefore, goes under their jurisdiction. They have, up to the present time, been reluctant to commit themselves, and now I believe they are waiting for a definite request for financial assistance from the Provincial Government.

An extensive survey of the affected area has, I believe, been completed by the Planning and Development Department on the order of a directive from the hon. Minister of that department (Mr. Griesinger) and when the co-operation of the Federal Government is received I am sure we will receive the benefits of that survey. You may recall the disaster of the Van Wagner's, Crescent Beach area.

The once popular summer playground at Van Wagner's Beach near Hamilton was destroyed in November, 1950, but out of loss and desolation, came the City's first Civil Defense Committee.

Breakers 12 and 14 feet high bombarded homes along the shoreline from dawn until after 11 o'clock that night and thousands of volunteers from Hamilton

prevented what may well have been complete destruction of the tiny lake shore community.

At high noon, the highway from Van Wagner's to Crescent Beach had been nearly washed out. More recent storms have since forced its total disappearance, and for a time during the afternoon, there were fears that the Beach highway - possibly as far back as the Queen Elizabeth Way would be damaged by the flood waters which sent their spray high above the tree-tops.

Radio appeals for sandbags brought quick response and under the direction of Deputy Fire Chief Jerry O'Connor, huge dykes of roughly 12 to 14 feet high were built by Hamilton firemen. Early in the evening these were lost in the storm and another line of defense was taken up several yards back.

At Cherry Beach, homes floated into Lake Ontario, while other dwellings at the east end of Crescent Beach merely crumbled.

The Salvation Army, under Brigadier Greene, and other volunteers, supplied hot coffee and other comforts for the thousands of workers who battled the elements.

The Canadian Red Cross supplied rubber boots, blankets and warm socks, which were donated in Hamilton.

Brig. P.A.S. Todd and Ald. M.C. Cline, chairman of the Fire and Jail Committee, took command of the stricken area and along with a group of soldiers, steps were taken to stamp out looting and to organize the volunteer workers.

Hydro crews removed downed telephone and electric

wires which littered the road. They also removed trees and posts which were in danger of toppling.
A breakwater at the east end of the Beach fell into the lake and left a hotel and other valuable property exposed to the bounding surf. A tourist court and several cabins were demolished and many of the resort restaurants were damaged.

Shortly after 11 o'clock that night, women and children were evacuated by the Salvation Army, and were housed in emergency shelters in Hamilton. Minutes later, the wind dropped and the storm had ended.

Next day, social workers provided the victims with blankets and clothing, and the big job of cleaning up - which still to a large part remains unfinished - was underway.

There have been several more storms since and each one has taken its toll in land and property.

The Province is, at the present time, losing many miles of its recreation beaches which are of such great value in building healthy bodies of our young Canadians. We are losing attractive resort and vacation areas which are so valuable to us to attract American tourists. In some areas the water is actually biting through the last bit of protective soil that separates Lake Ontario from the pride of our highway system, The Queen Elizabeth Way. At one point, near Jordan Harbour, the lake is only a matter of a few feet away from the highway, and already the Department of Highways has spent considerable money trying to maintain

protection in this area.

Lake shore erosion is just as much a matter of national emergency as the fires and floods that have been considered so in other parts of Canada during the past year or so.

The matter of lake shore erosion is far more serious than the average citizen, who is not familiar with these conditions, realizes. These people who are affected by it should have the whole hearted support of all the people in Ontario in their fight to get the Federal Government to recognize their responsibility in this disastrous condition that so many people live in fear of.

In the storm of November, 1950 the protective sand bar along Van Wagner's and Crescent Beaches that has been there as long as memories can recall was washed away so that now they do not even have this protection to break the waves before they reach the shore. Frankly Mr. Speaker, I hate to think of the consequences that would result now if another storm as bad as the one we had in November, 1950 struck this area.

Emergency and disaster committees have been set up by the citizens. The Provincial Government, through the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas) has supplied thousands of sand bags to them and, at the present time, these are placed at strategic positions for the use in any danger area where they may be required. I should add that the sand bags and equipment were supplied after the Township of Saltfleet had passed a resolution

requesting aid in the form of sand bags and shovels and a grant towards the cost of hauling the sand and gravel, and balance of the haulage costs. They agreed to pay this themselves.

This, however, is only a temporary measure in case of an emergency, and we cannot expect sand bags to stand the beating and pounding of a storm for very long. However, I will say the people appreciate, and are very grateful for, the sand bags but they still have their hands out for a more permanent form of aid that anybody will give to them.

They realize as I do that this is, as I mentioned before, a federal responsibility, however, this is small consolation to them when their homes are being washed into the lake.

Mr. Frank Leonard, Conservative member for Wentworth riding in the Federal House, is bringing the question up of lake shore erosion before the House of Commons on Thursday, March 13th, and will continue to press the Federal Government for some immediate action on the matter of both lake shore erosion and lake levels.

I might add that Bills No. 68 and 69, dealing with the development of electrical power in the St. Lawrence River, which clarifies the water and control levels has relieved the minds of these lake shore residents to some extent. Articles published in our newspapers have stated that the St. Lawrence Hydro Power

Project and the St. Lawrence seaway would increase the water levels as much as three feet, however Article 5, Section 4, of Bill No. 68 clarifies this. In short, it guarantees that the people west of Spencer Island in the Galoup Rapids will not be affected by the water backed up by the new proposed hydro dam.. I am very pleased to say that the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas) has agreed to intercede for these people and discuss the matter with the federal authorities, and with the support of this Legislature which I am quite optimistic he will receive I am sure the hon. Minister will be able to convince the federal authorities of the urgency of this matter, and their responsibilities in it, and since the Provincial Government has carried the problem to their door, it is now up to them to shoulder their responsibility and to take the initiative from here in.

Mr. Speaker, I can quite honestly say that if something constructive is not done very shortly, the ridings bordering on Lake Ontario will be much smaller in area and thousands of people will lose their homes to the lake.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, I would like to say may I respectfully request that this Legislature give consideration to amending the present conservation act to include lake shore erosion.

(Take "J" Follows)

MR. G. C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of deep humility and pride that I rise in the House to make my first address as one of the new hon. members, and as I look around the galleries, at the empty benches and at the empty seats in front of me on the floor of the Legislature, I cannot help but have a deep and growing suspicion, much as I dislike it, that somebody must have inadvertently told both the public and hon. members that at this hour the member for Port Arthur was scheduled to speak -- that being myself.

The overwhelming response, Mr. Speaker, at the last election to our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), his cabinet and hon. members of his Government at that time cannot help but transmit to us the feeling that they have done a very, very fine job. I remember well when our hon. Prime Minister was chosen leader, that he in his speech of acceptance used this phrase: "We are the people's Government". That has stuck in my mind and aI believe the last election showed the correctness of that statement because, Mr. Speaker, we are all more or less "Jock Thompson's bairns", some of us clever at one thing, others clever at another, but we all have the same worries. What are those worries? At night we lie in bed and we say to ourselves: "What will happen to my wife and family if I am out of a job through no fault of my own?" This Government has provided industry and ever-increasing industry

to take care of that eventuality by seeing that everyone at all times has maximum employment.

Our next worry is this: "What will happen to me if I am out of work through accident or sickness?" This Government in that direction has taken very strong steps to see that that does not recur in the years to come. The last piece of legislation, which I believe is most humanitarian, is the one whereby that tragic few young in years but totally disabled from sickness or accident is going to be taken care of by way of a pension for life.

Our next worry is: "How are we going to educate our children?" This Government has in increased educational grants tried to provide the means whereby all of us can educate our children at a minimum cost.

The next worry we have is this: "What is going to happen to me when the boss comes along and pats me on the shoulder and says: 'Joe, you are too old to work'?" This Government has taken the aggressive step, the step which I believe has forced other governments to concede what we have to-day, that is pensions at age sixty-five where need is shown and universal pensions at seventy without a means test.

Those things, Mr. Speaker, are what was meant when our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said: "We are the people's Government." In other words, the public saw that he not only dealt in words but he

dealt in deeds, and the result of that was shown in the tremendous majority of 79 seats in the last election, and I compliment him and all his hon. ministers and hon. members of his Government at that time for having done a grand job.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to represent the constituency of Port Arthur East-Thunder Bay, because we have a pioneering people in that district who have build up tremendous economic potentialities both present and future. In area we are an enormous constituency. On our east bounday we have towns such as White River and Hornepayne, which immediately tie on to the constituency of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell). On the south we are bound by the north shores of Lake Superior, and on the west by the constituency of Fort William which is represented by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Mapledoram). Our northern boundary, Mr. Speaker, is just about two miles south of Santa Claus.

It is an enormous area, which was for so many years, Mr. Speaker, viewed by the people of Eastern Ontario and even by hon. members of our Legislatures with a perspective out of all proportion to the great undeveloped natural resources of that area, resources which even up to the present time have only been partially evaluated and which evaluation does not disclose the great undiscovered potentialies.

I am proud also to be a successor of men such as the Honourable Frank Keefer, the Hohourable

James Conmee, Frank Spence and General Don Hogarth whom many in this House know, who for years were voices crying in the wilderness of the great potentialities of that barren, frozen north as it was considered to be by many Easterners.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we hear those voices caught up and amplified a thousand times, not only in this country but by our cousins to the south and in other parts of the world, to show that the economic potentialities we are producing at the present time, and are capable of producing in the future, are something that has amazed the world.

I also speak with great respect of those who have gone before, of all political faiths, and I will say this to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that many on his side of the political arena made a great contribution as well; today their faith and vision, although not given much credence at the time, are being acclaimed throughout the whole nation.

Mr. Speaker, let me give you some facts and figures as to the growth and development of the north's natural resources even during the last fifteen years in pulp and paper, saw logs, fur and fish, minerals, tourist business and agriculture. Here are some startling figures on natural resources development, and do not forget, we are not selfish in speaking of these things, because every increase in development of natural resources in our part of the country adds to the wealth of the whole of Ontario, yes, and of

the whole of Canada, and I base my remarks on the fact that if a greater contribution is made by this Government to the development of the North, it is returned ten-fold in wealth to the whole province. Here are the annual figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pulp and paper | $150,000,000 |
| Minerals | 25,000,000 |
| Fur and fish | 5,000,000 |
| Tourist business | 17,000,000 |
| Agriculture | 10,000,000 |

A grand total of some $207,000,000 annually from that part of the country in natural resources alone, and remember, Mr. Speaker, that does not include our tremendous handling of wheat in a storage capacity of 110,000,000 bushels at a time, and other allied industries which I shall not labour you with at the present time.

The administrative districts of Fort Frances, Geraldton, Kenora, Port Arthur and Sioux Lookout are contained in the area, we people at the lakehead call "Northwestern Ontario." The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) the other day mentioned the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) and I hope he will not mind my saying something about his district because before the Session is over, Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that we can convert him in the proper direction.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): You have got a big job on your hands.

MR. WARDROPE: Our principal sources of livelihood are derived from the natural resources of timber, minerals, fish and fur, the tourist industry and in storage and handling of grain from the Western Provinces. Naturally the people of Northwestern Ontario are interested in the welfare of these resources and in seeing their full development. I am taking a liberty with the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) here, Mr. Speaker, but I hope he will bear me out that the total area administered by his Department is 221,000 square miles, roughly, of which 69,860 square miles are contained in the five districts which I mentioned previously and which represent a third of that total. Of the $6,760,000 received by the Government in timber revenue in the year ending March 31st, 1950, the last report I have, our district contributed $2,660,000, or more than a third of the total.

In wood volume these districts in that year supplied 1,518,000 cords of wood in pulpwood and other products measured by the cord, and 61,265,000 board feet of lumber and other products usually measured by the board foot. Using a conservative conversion, these result in products of dollar value in excess of $150 million, a sizeable sum, Mr. Speaker, for areas in Northern Ontario.

Of this sum, approximately $9 million was earned in other countries, principally the United

States in manufacture from the raw material exported from our district. This estimate does not include values created by the further processing of lumber and other materials which are herein considered as manufactured.

Even the casual traveller in Northwestern Ontario, Mr. Speaker, must observe how development of the country has resulted in the immediate efforts of people of free enterprise to capitalize on the opportunities provided. Every public road into the public domain has been settled by tourist outfitters and services to that trade. There are at present some 1400 of them and any new public road into the lands of our forests and lakes would immediately be settled by people who serve the tourist industry. As yet we have barely opened the country to the American tourists who would come here in increasing numbers when the attractions they seek are provided. A planned programme of public roads to open the country to tourist traffic is one that would result in handsome benefits to our part of the province.

Most pitiful of all spectacles is the situation of our mining industry. With few exceptions, Mr. Speaker, it is sick and dying and requires revitablizing by new discoveries which can only be determined by expenditures of large sums. We have in a rough way mapped the geology of our district but so much of the country lies buried beneath lake, muskeg and other overburden that it

has been impossible to examine, and only the diamond drill and magnetometer can reveal its secrets of wealth. The very least that could be expected of the Government -- and, mind you, they have done a lot but I am asking them to listen to these remarks -- is the mapping of those areas geologically favourable and a programme of drilling should determine whether there are minerals values of economic importance or not.

Mr. Speaker, the prospectors' resources are too puny to lay bare the wealth we know to be hidden from us. This development expense would be returned by the mining industry in some form of taxation on profits onee an industry were established on that plan. Proven areas could also be offered for public auction, rather than allow staking of claims within the areas.

With taxation taking 52 cents of every dollar of profits earned by industry, it is hardly to be expected but that private enterprise is less willing to risk capital in excess expense in proving and exploiting resources. Our part of Ontario in particular, Mr. Speaker, in common with most of Northern Ontario, has lagged behind in prosperity with the rest of Ontario primarily because its resources have not been put to work. Roads that enable us to visit out neighbours and develop communities are good things, but thinking people know that to progress we must penetrate the vast expanse of undeveloped

lands around us and uncover the wealth which lies waiting those with initiative to discover.

Despite this situation, and tenuous as their rights may be, private industry, and the forest industries in particular, have supplied the means of access and provided the transportation improvements required to realize on our forest and land wealth. In many cases these facilities have not been entirely within the areas to which they hold rights, and others may and do use these facilities without pro rata contributions.

(Take "K" follows)

Whatever areas are required to support existing and planned industries must be protected. A one-year old tree today in those areas will be required 80 years or so hence to provide the raw material for those industries. When protection is denied, we are saying in effect, our descendants in 2030 do not need to eat. Yet, from year to year, we do not protect a part of our resources because our budget does not permit us to do so. We do not have the moral right to deny to future generations their share of the renewable resources.

The transport of raw materials to market required the improvement of waterways or provision of roads. Much of this improvement done today is limited by the resources and security of tenure of the private industries. They may also provide for their own requirements when by somewhat increased expenditures they could provide for the whole area tributary to these improvements. The net result of this situation is to waste money, and if any one in this Province wastes money we are individually and collectively the poorer for it. The Government, together with industry, needs to study the kind and nature of improvements required to service the land areas of this Province and to work out the means whereby to provide the best improvements at the lowest unit cost from the long-term viewpoint. This cost to be fairly shared.

Mr. Speaker, the devastation created by the Spruce Budworm is grim reminder of the power of other forms of life to inflict a crippling blow to our resources and industrial potential. True, there are men and facilities working on this problem so that man may triumph over nature, but are we doing enough? The answer to this is a definite "no". After more than four years of intensified research, there is still no swift, sure, man-made death for this pest. We appear to have the funds for research in other lethal enterprises and they must be provided for the survival of our basic resources which are the foundation of much of our wealth.

Returns indicate, too, that we have much to learn about fish and wild life. Much of the area accessible to us is providing modest returns. In other locations seemingly similar and equal areas team with life, which, in turn, means more dollars to the citizens of the Province. There is indicated a need for intensified and increased research to find how we may make these laggard areas more productive.

The farmers of our Community are in the enviable position of having a ready market for their products. They receive considerable advice and assistance from the Provincial Agricultural representative and some provincial aid in breaking new land. They are not, however, as well favored as other sections of the Province, where experimental farms are set up to

develop new varieties of fruits, vegetables, grains and grasses adapted to the general soil and climatic conditions. Telling the farmer what he may do is not nearly so satisfying or productive as showing him, and my district needs an experimental farm with livestock and field crops grown under the most advanced scientific care.

In music and the arts we lack the advantages of Southern Ontario. We do not expect that the great events and exhibitions should take place in our midst, but if we, too, are to enjoy the benefits of these attributes of higher civilization somewhere in the north country there should be a suitable auditorium and gallery, within reasonable travelling distance of its residents.

In higher education, the colleges of the Province are located in the south. Parents in Northern Ontario are penalized over those to the south not only in higher transportation costs but in the separation from their children who at best can return to their homes only during the Christmas vacations. A Junior College is an immediate requirement of the north and it must receive considerable promotion and assistance from the south.

If Northern Ontario is to develop and prosper it must receive the initial impetus of capital expenditure required to make its resources available. The Province at large must forego contribution from

the North until it has sufficient industry and population established., enjoying equal advantage with the industrialized South. In summary, this Government must undertake these things to promote this development:

(1) A program of road construction which will provide protection to the forest lands and enable proper forest management to be practised. To permit ready economical access for survey of lands to determine new mineral sources. To provide greater opportunity to the tourist industry.

(2) A program of improvements, of permanent nature where indicated, to permit transportation of forest products to market at least cost.

(3) Enlargment and intensification of research to perpetuate and increase the returns from the renewable resources of forest, fish and wild life.

(4) Provision in the estimates for sufficient funds to provide the required protection and development of the forests in every year. If necessary, money should be borrowed on a Debenture issue, which no doubt the people would support.

(5) To make available in reasonably equal measure to all citizens of the Province the benefits of culture obtained from music and the arts.

(6) To equalize educational opportunity with fair consideration to material and human values.

(7) To educate and inspire the rural Communities by visible example of what may be accomplished on the farms in livestock and field crops, by establishment of a Provincial experimental farm.

(Take L follows.)

We must undertake surveys and exploration to block out probably mineral prospects. We must assure the completion of the St. Lawrence Deep Water-way. When I went to see the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) a short time ago, he said to me that he was going to every length to see that the great all-Canadian Sea-way was completed. Can you imagine what that means to our communities at the head of the lakes? We will have a gate-way to every port in the world, we will be able to handle our grand forest products and other natural resources. It will mean a great impetus to the iron industry. You are all aware of the great Steep Rock iron industry and this will mean blast furnaces and steel mills and perhaps make us the Chicago of Canada.

Why should I not vote for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)?He goes"all out"for projects of this kind, to develop Canada. In my opening remarks, I said this Government under the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had gone to tremendous lengths to look after our people, and this is just another example.

I have been requested by the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden): the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Mapledoram): the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren), and all our citizens in our part of the country, including the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie

(Mr. Lyons): the hon.member for Algoma (Mr. Fullerton) and all the other northern hon. members and all the people of our district to invite you, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and every hon. member in this House, to come up to the north to visit and learn about this great storehouse of present and future economic wealth in that part of the province known as Northern Ontario. Our city councils, our town councils, our Chambers of Commerce, our municipal councils, and all our people will spare nothing to see that you are shown real northern hospitality. I would suggest this trip some time in September. If you will accept, you will do us a great honour, and I assure you that the hand of friendship will be extended, and the welcome sign will be on every door. You, in turn, will have the satisfaction of learning about, and seeing first hand, vast potentalities of this great northern kingdom, designed to be, not alone in my opinion, the future Chicago of Canada.

The people of Northern Ontario have through the years shown faith, courage and initiative in pioneering the development of the north. This is a challenge to you to match the faith and courage of the north, by every contribution you can make for our further development. We here are saddled with the

responsiblity of using our resources and diverse talents, and our power of control, to the end, that the progress of the past fifteen years may be multiplied many times in the years that lie ahead.

We appreciate the interest this present Government has displayed on our behalf, to the many improvements you have contributed and the many visits the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the other hon. Ministers have made to our part of the province. You brought pleasure and hope to our citizens through those visits, and I am sure you enjoyed the experience and your knowledge of our great northern kingdom was increased.

Let me repeat, this Government must match the faith, courage and initiative of my people, or that faith, courage and initiative will surely die.

On Monday of this week, we had, to me, a very outstanding event happen here in the visit of His Excellency, the Governor of Michigan. As that handsome young man finished his address and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) went, shoulder to shoulder, over to him and the three of them met and shook hands it showed me, Mr. Speaker, that that is democracy on the march. I was proud.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Mines and Forests): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost)

in his capacity as Treasurer, has been so melted by the eloquent words of the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope), he has asked me,through you, to inform the hon. member (Mr. Wardrope) that his constituents might start putting beaver tails in the deepfreeze because his invitation to the North this summer, will be accepted.

It being six of the clock, the House took recess.

- - - - - -

ONTARIO

# First Session
## of the
# Twenty-Fourth Legislature
## of the
# Province of Ontario

0

**Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.**

0

# Volume XVI

**Thursday, March 13, 1952.**

**( Evening Session )**

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

--The House Resumes. 8 o'clock p.m.

--Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. E. L. WEAVER (St. David ): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak to this debate, I am not unmindful of the fact that many hon. members have already spoken and have dealt with many of the subjects which are to come before us at this Session of the Legislature. I know many other hon. members are desirous of speaking, and I am not desirous of thrashing over old straw. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I propose to be very brief in the hope that I might have an opportunity of speaking to some of these matters at some later date in the discussion.

First, may I add to those who have already spoken my own personal congratulations to you upon your transition from the role of a party member to the honourable role and high office of Mr. Speaker. I know that this House has the utmost confidence that you will continue to exercise in that high office the impartiality, justice, and dignity that you have always exercised.

A very few days before this Session began, the British Empire suffered a very great loss in the passing of His Majesty King George the Sixth. One of the very first acts which we did was to send forward a

message of sympathy to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and an expression of continued loyalty. In the preamble to the Statutes of Westminster is recited that the Crown is a symbol of the free association of the members of the Commonwealth of Nations and they are united by common allegiance to the Crown. During the reign of King George the Sixth we came to recognize more and more that the strength of that link lay in the person of the monarch. His Majesty won our respect and admiration by his exemplification to the utmost degree of those virtues which are extolled in the National Anthem. He, as King, exemplified those virtues which all of us as good citizens would hope to see followed in our own lives, the virtues of godliness, nobility, graciousness, courage, loyalty and dignity.

We had the great privilege of having a visit from Her Majesty such a short time before she assumed the Crown and we were all able to perceive that she inherits from her royal parents both by birth and training those virtues of which I have spoken.

Mr. Speaker, may I add to the congratulations from all sides of the House to the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) upon his sweeping victory at the polls

on November 22nd. However, I might say that this vast vote of confidence caused a little bit of embarrassment to some of his supporters in the House. In Legislatures under the British system there is the traditional method of separating the sheep from the goats. Traditionally, the supporters of the Government sit on your right, Mr. Speaker, and the Opposition sit on your left. However, some of the lambs, shall I say, find ourselves corralled with the goats. This is liable to cause a little confusion, because also, traditionally in British Houses of Legislature, it is the practice for hon. members in addressing the Chair to say, "Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House disagree with what those on that side of the House say." Of course, we on this side of the House are here in body, but I want to assure you that in spirit the lambs that you see here are situated on the other side of the House.

I have heard, on one or two occasions during this debate, called to the attention of the House, the fact that this Government has slightly less than fifty percent. of the vote of the Province. However, I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that while possibly slightly more than fifty percent of the people in the Province, as has been

pointed out, voted against the Conservative Party, there was 69% of the people of Ontario who voted against the Liberal Party, and there was 81% of the people of Ontario who voted against the C.C.F. Party. There was almost 99-44/100% who voted against the Labour Progressive Party. In accordance with the formula put forward by a well-known manufacturer, that latter percentage constitutes practical purity.

I have the honour to represent the riding of St. David in this House. St. David comprises the oldest settled part of the city of Toronto, and one of the very oldest settled parts of the Province of Ontario. In 1793 when the Lieutenant-Governor, John Graves Simcoe decided to move the seat of Government of this Province from the Peninsula over to York, in the first place he settled the militia on the site of Fort York, and he put the seat of Government within my riding. The Parliament Buildings were set up at or near the corner of Barclay and Front Streets in St. David Riding. Parliament Street was run through, taking its name from that seat of Government. As a matter of fact, to-day Parliament Street is what can be called the "main stem of St. David's Riding." St. David's Riding did not always have a representation of a character of which I would approve, in the House.

(Take "BB" follows)

This riding elected three times to the House of Upper Canada -- the Legislature of Upper Canada -- William Lyon Mackenzie, and thrice he was refused the right to take his seat in that Legislature. Also this ward in the City of Toronto then known as St. David's ward, elected him to the Council of the City of Toronto, and in 1834 on the incorporation of Toronto he was elected its first mayor. I would say, sir, that now that St. David has permanently returned to the Conservative fold, the member who sits in this Legislature will not be of such a rebellious nature as that member to whom I have just referred.

This riding of St. David's is a purely urban riding and in that respect it differs from many of the other ridings which are represented by members sitting here in the House.

Sir, I have heard on several occasions the hope and the prediction expressed that this City and other cities in this Province would one day become the largest in Canada or the largest on the North American Continent. I want to say that I am not one who holds with those who believe that there is virtue in pure size. I would say that there is much more to be gained in the way of human happiness, may I say, and healthy economy in dispersing rather than in concentrating our population and our industrial installations. This, I believe, is true in peacetime and I think it is axiomatic in time of

war that dispersal as opposed to concentration prevents or provides against vulnerability.

I have said that St. David's riding is a purely urban riding. I have said that it is a riding which is densely populated. As a matter of fact, sir, I would put it to you that I have within my riding possibly the most densely populated section of the entire province. I am speaking numerically, of course. In the southern part of my riding in the area which is known as Cabbagetown within one square mile there live approximately thirty thousand people, and I would ask those members who come from rural, semi-rural or suburban, shall I say, districts to think what this means -- districts or areas where possibly you will have no more than thirty people living in one square mile.

In such living conditions as these you can understand that conditions are very crowded, that housing is bad, sanitary conditions cannot be of the best and it breeds disease and delinquency and crime. Therefore, sir, I would say that our problems in our riding differ to a great extent from the problems in the ridings of most of you.

In the first place, first and foremost, I would say our problem is one of housing. I have heard many hon. members expressing the opinion that housing was the No. 1 problem in their riding. I would say unquestionably in my riding housing is No. 1 problem.

I agree to the full with the thoughts

expressed in the Speech from the Throne that the Government regards it as of paramount importance to give to people every opportunity and every assistance to purchase their own homes. There is no question about it, that it is highly desirable that we should have as many home owners as possible in the province because with a stake of their own in the province these people are bound to be better citizens than they would be otherwise. Unfortunately, sir, it is not always possible to permit everyone or to assist everyone to buy his own home. In such a densely populated area as St. David's riding, multiple housing must of necessity be brought in. We have there a scheme in Regent's Park about which several times the House has been reminded. This Government assisted the City of Toronto to set up the Regent Park housing scheme and I would urge the Government -- and I am sure that the Government needs no special urging -- but I would urge the Government to continue to assist in the erection of multiple housing of a proper character, properly equipped with sanitary and other facilities.

Another problem which is uppermost in the minds of a great many of my constituents is the question of welfare in its broadest aspect, social welfare -- health, education and also assistance in the case of unemployment. We have heard in this House hon. members express the difficulties which they have found in their own ridings in connection

with unemployment relief to the unemployed employables. I would say, sir, that that is a problem which is primarily one of the Dominion. The Dominion accepted the responsibility for unemployment insurance, which was provided to help employable persons in cases of unemployment. Today, sir, many difficulties have been placed in the way of a great many of these more than thirty thousand unemployed in Toronto today in obtaining assistance or in obtaining the unemployment payments which they feel is their just due, they having contributed towards the unemployment insurance.

The problems of old age are other problems that are also paramount or uppermost in the minds of my constituents. We have in St. David riding about half a dozen privately supported institutions where citizens in old age can be assisted and in addition to that, of course, we have in the riding two very large cemeteries, and we have one zoo.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): What cemetery is very historical?

MR. WEAVER: I do not know which cemetery that is, but there is, sir, as I mentioned, one zoo there, and I have visited that and received a great deal of instruction, and I would urge hon. members here -- it is not very far away -- to visit our zoo. I think that they might get a great deal of instruction from observing the behaviour and conduct of the denizens of that zoo.

Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested when the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle) referred so proudly to the forts of historical interest in his riding. He referred to Fort Henry, Fort Frederick, Fort Frontenac and the Martello Towers. Those forts have contributed a great deal to the history of this Province. This Province and the Dominion have assisted in restoring Fort Henry until now it is a show place and a place of instruction to our own citizens and to the citizens of the country at the south gate.

Sir, in this City of Toronto we have an historical heritage in old Fort York. I would urge once again upon the hon. members, if they have not already visited it, that they do visit it. Fort York, as I said earlier, was established by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe first in 1793 when he moved the seat of government of this province over from Newark and that Fort is the site of the first and only invasion which we in this city have suffered.

In the year 1813 in the month of April an American force during that war of 1812 to 1814 attacked and captured that fort and entered the town of York, as it was then known, and carried off the Mace with them which, two days ago lay on the table on the occasion of the visit of the Governor of Michigan, and that Mace which was carried off was only returned quite recently through the kind offices

of the late President Roosevelt.

Mr. Speaker, I have outlined only briefly the problems which are peculiar to my riding. I was very much interested in one of the amendments which was proposed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) dealing with the question of conservation. Conservation is a subject which we hon. members of purely urban ridings are apt to overlook and yet conservation is a problem the solution of which is of the greatest importance to the province as a whole. By "conservation" I take it is meant the conservation of our natural resources of soil, of water, of forest and of wildlife. I have read with great interest the report of the Select Committee on Conservation. I have followed with great interest the measures that have already been proposed in this House to further the cause of conservation. To my mind, the mind possibly of a layman, it would appear that the key to conservation lies in water because without water neither animal nor vegetable life can exist or can grow, and water is required in order to make available through minerals the wealth which is necessary to contribute towards the vegetable growth and towards the growth which supports animal life including the life of man.

(Take "CC" follows)

The sole source of water is rainfall. All of our water comes from rainfall and, as I see it, Mr. Speaker, the problem of conservation is to retain that rainfall in the land by proper cover so that it is retained for the maximum period in order that it may continue during that maximum period to contribute to the growth of animal and vegetable life. By being retained for the maximum period and not running off quickly, erosion both by water and by wind is stopped, the pollution of streams is stopped, the proper retention and building up of the water table and of springs is maintained and the steady flow of water to the seas which is necessary to prevent floods, to prevent drought and to provide that water power which produces hydro electric energy so necessary to the economy of this province.

In closing, sir, I just want to say one or two words about myself and my colleagues from the City of Toronto. We appreciate your problems, you I know appreciate our problems; I say that possibly in spite of or perhaps because of events earlier this morning. We appreciate your problems and we know that their solution is necessary to the good, shall I say, generally of the Province of Ontario and indirectly to our own good, and I can assure you on behalf of myself, sir, and of my colleagues from the City of Toronto that we will give the greatest co-operation to this House in the framing of legislation and in the works for the good of the Province of Ontario as a whole.

MR. P. T. KELLY (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, I should like to speak tonight in the main in connection with those matters with which we have to deal in the riding of North Cochrane. First, however, I would like to make a passing reference to some of the work which has been done by hon. members of this Government and of the Cabinet over the past year.

Dealing first and briefly with the Department of Labour, I think that the present administration of this Government and the governments of Ontario to come, has gained the respect of labour. It has been indicated in the handling of the various strikes which have been settled by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) only recently. And aside from that point, the provisions which he has written into the Workmen's Compensation Act do provide for adequate protection for workmen as times change, as wages change and so forth.

In connection with education I can speak for North Cochrane and tell you that in the past eight years we have received better grants for schools, built better schools and given our own children in the little red school house up there much more opportunity than they have had before. Prior to this programme of the Department of Education, education for Northern Ontario was a pretty grim affair. Today I am glad to say that in the riding of North Cochrane over the past few

years we have seventeen modern new schools, that our teachers are adequately paid and accordingly our children are progressing more and more favourably.

Coming to a Department with which I have done a little business and of which I have a little knowledge, the Department of Lands and Forests, North Cochrane as you know depends in the main on lands and forests. It might interest hon. members here to know that under this Administration your forests have not been dealt out to this one and that but -- and I stand to be corrected if I am wrong -- at the present time eighty-five per cent of this money which you have, this potential in timber, is in your name. That is quite a recovery from the position of the Department of Lands and Forests some twelve or fifteen years ago.

Coming now to the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies), may I say that he may walk into Hearst any time at all and be given a banquet because during the past year, for the first time in thirty years, the Town of Hearst which has a population of approximately three thousand, has been provided with hydro. All through the western part of North Cochrane, farmer after farmer is now able to buy hydro. This is an added impetus to colonization, and I think the time is ripe now to further a programme of agriculture in North Cochrane to the end that we shall be able to send you more of these certified potatoes which you

are glad to pay half the freight on to get down here and which are free of scab and blemishes, etc.

I might add in connection with agriculture that 45 miles south of the line of North Cochrane, we last year grew peas which took the prize at the Chicago World Fair, which I think is some record for Ontario let alone North Cochrane.

Dealing further with agriculture, down here you have the National Housing Act; up North I think we are a little outside the limits. I make this suggestion to the Government, if a man is willing in North Cochrane or the north country to invest $5,000 of his own money to put the land into production on a ten-mile strip, say, along the main highways, then I suggest to you it might be a good idea for this Government to bring in a Bill, or legislation of some kind, whereby they would provide him with a loan of $5,000 at one per cent for twenty years on the theory that if he is willing to sink his money into it, then I think we here should legislate to the end that he is able to do so, if it is only a matter of capital. Then I want to point out that here the National Housing Act obtains, and does not in North Cochrane.

In concluding my remarks on agriculture, to those hon. members of the Legislature who have never been in the North, I might tell you we have ripened hard grain in North Cochrane for the past forty-five years, we ripen our oats and the general

impression you may have that North Cochrane is not a farming centre is entirely wrong; we have some of the richest land in Ontario and we do ripen our grain.

I should like now to take a little time to deal with the matter of highways. As you know, Highway No. 11 is the only main thoroughfare through the north country. Down here I was interested to hear one hon. member say that in his particular county they had a road on the north, they had a road on the south, they had a road on the east and another on the west, and they were all paved, and the question was, who was going to pay for the up-keep. In North Cochrane -- and I would like to get this across -- we will settle for one good road any time and we will keep it up.

We believe you must develop North Cochrane in the way of bridges to protect heavy traffic which is now going through the north, and I am sure that it will pay you back ten times what you spend in the development.

The potentialities of North Cochrane have never been very well publicized. Here are some of them. I have referred to the iron in the Belcher Islands, which are practically all iron; to the lignite and gypsum deposits between Cochrane and 178 miles north, which is James Bay; to the power in the Albany River, the Moose, the Missinabi, Abitibi and Mattagami, all of them big rivers. When your St. Lawrence development is done, you

will have to turn to Northern Ontario where you have -- and I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) will bear me out -- the greatest potential power source, possibly in Canada.

The hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope) in inviting you to the North forgot to mention Temiskaming, South Cochrane and North Cochrane. I suggest to you that after you have seen all the North that you come into North Cochrane and we will take you down to James Bay and Hudson Bay, it is not very far north, it is not nearly as far north as hon. members think. It is only a matter of two hundred miles to the seaboard.

Conservative Governments throughout the history of Ontario have proved that they have had vision. Up North we still refer to it as "the old Ferguson highway", and we are making history up there. This Legislature has the opportunity to participate in making history in Northern Ontario by the development of it, which will be in the end a good investment for you and will pay you back so that when you are going to the various hon. Ministers for roads, power and so forth, remember that we are up there and we have the potential wealth, all it needs is development and I suggest that we go in ahead for once.

---Mr. Speaker retired.

---Mr. Downer in the Chair.

(Take "DD" follows)

MR. W. G. BEECH (York South): Mr. Speaker, First of all, Sir, please allow me to add my congratulations to those you have already received, on your re-election to the high office you now hold, and to extend my personal thanks for the courtesy and prompt attention you have given my requests for assistance.

As this is an entirely new experience for me, it is to be expected that I will make some mistakes, but I feel sure I can rely on your indulgence until I have had time to learn the procedure of this time-honoured institution.

It was with this thought in mind that I felt it would be advisable to adopt the policy of the wise old owl, and see all, hear all and say nowt. However, the method of debate used in this House is different from what I have been used to in the Municipal Council, where discussion was discouraged when it was evident that the motion before the Council was going to carry without dissension. In this way repetition was avoided and much time saved. The thought behind this was that the people elect representatives for their ability to get things done, and not for their powers of oratory. This does not seem to be the policy adopted here, but it seems to be rather important

to have the individual opinion on the record, as well as the evidence of the vote.

I am sure the Conservative Party contributed its share to the prolific flow of words that took place during the recent election, but I submit that it was the evidence of a record of accomplishment by the Government, and the popularity of our great leader, that led to the overwhelming success at the polls, and all the talking in the world would not have changed the result.

However, as this is the procedure, I am taking the opportunity of placing upon the record the opinions of my people in the constituency of South York, which includes the greater part of York Township and Forest Hill Village, and how the Speech from the Throne is likely to affect the people I have the great honour to represent.

While it must be realized that as long as the Federal Government maintains its controls over materials and finances, it cannot escape full responsibility for the provision of adequate housing, lack of which constitutes an emergency equal to National Defence, it is very heartening to hear that the Government of Ontario is going to take steps to accelerate the building of homes in this Province.

It is the hope of our people that the policy of extending financial aid will be on the basis of need, and not on the possibility of getting back dollar for dollar plus interest, as is now the policy of Central Mortgage and Housing. I hope to have something more to say about that when Housing is up for discussion.

The Government of Ontario is to be commended for the prompt manner in which it picked up the hot potato of rent control so casually dropped by the Federal Government, and its recognition of its importance to our people by the setting up of a select committee of the House to study the problem from all angles, so as to be able to bring in recommendations that will be fair to tenant and landlord alike.

While the unsatisfied judgment fund has been of great assistance, it is felt by many to be a form of subsidization for those unwilling to pay for insurance, and that applicants for drivers' permits should be required to show proof of financial responsibility before issuing permits, and permits should be taken away before an accident, instead of after.

As the greater part of the people of South York are working people, they are vitally interested

in the operation of the Labour Relations Act. They are very pleased with the success of the Hon. Mr. Daley, Minister of Labour, during the recent strikes, and the methods adopted by the Government in dealing with the negotiations. They are also pleased to learn that the Workmen's Compensation Act is to be further amended, even though it is recognized now as being amongst the best legislation of its kind in the world.

Particular interest has been shown in that part of the Speech from the Throne dealing with the Government's interest in this very important matter, it will not be too long before the municipalities will be taken out of the poor relations class, off the dole, and placed in the desirable position of not being dependent on the higher levels of Governments for hand-outs.

While the Government is to be commended on the extent of the assistance given to the municipalities, the rapid and enormous increase in the size of the grants which has failed to satisfy the ravenous appetites of the recipients, must make it apparent that this policy can't go on forever, and the most forward step this Government can make towards better Government in this Province is to set up clear-cut responsibility in

regards to those services which are essentially services to persons, and those that are services to property, and allocate avenues of revenue commensurate with those responsibilities.

In this way no grants would be necessary, municipal councils would become self-sustaining and would regain their self-respect and prestige which is sadly lacking now. At the present time in York Township, not more than 35 percent of the revenue derived from all sources is under the direct control of Council, because of the powers granted to Boards of Education, the Library Board, County Council, etc., yet this Council is held responsible for all increases in the tax rate by the taxpayers. In fact, during the recent election, my opponent, the former Leader of the Opposition, in a speech made in Hamilton declared that I and my Tory Council had increased the tax rate 25 percent. This made it necessary for me to tell the electors that of the 20.9 mills increase, 16.9 mills went to the Board of Education, the chairman of which was a prominent C.C.F'er and a good friend of my opponent. I may add that he, too, in due course, followed my opponent into the ranks of the defeated.

I mention this to point out that Municipal Councils do get blamed for many things beyond their control. While I was Reeve, a delegation appeared before the Council with an application for a permit to operate stock car racing at Oakwood Stadium, which is on the boundary of the City of Toronto, and is almost surrounded by homes. Because it was obvious this type of entertainment would create a serious nuisance to the residents, Council refused the permit and advised the delegation not to purchase the property for that purpose. In spite of this decision, the people concerned bought the property and started operations, with the result that Council has been stormed by delegations protesting the noise, fumes and parking problems thrust upon them, and accusing the Council of being hand in glove with the operators, despite the fact that numerous charges have been laid against them in the courts. At the moment there still is no indication that the Council will be able to protect the interests of its citizens and stop the deliberate violations of its by-laws.

Another thing that irks both citizens and Council alike is the fact that while they have to obey the speed limits on Township streets, buses and streetcars openly ignore tham and get away with it. The fact that the Municipality has to pay a substantial

road tax on those buses, while the same buses operated by the same company pass through other municipalities without a tax, does not tend to help the situation.

Grants to municipalities for recreational purposes are subject to the approval by the Department of Education of the Director of Recreation which the Council feels is another raid on Municipal authority, particularly when they have recently spent over a quarter of a million dollars on recreation.

One thing which is causing concern to the Municipality is that a year ago the residents voted $750,000. for the construction of a general hospital. The $750,000. was part of a program to provide 100 beds which were to cost $1,000,000. The other evening, the hospital board opened tenders and found it was going to cost $2,000,000, and now they are wondering where they are going to get the other $1,000,000.

These are some of the things that are adding to the feeling of frustration being experienced by the Council of the Township of York, and while it does sound like a tale of woe, I hope it conveys the idea that I am prejudiced in the matter of the Municipalities, for it is my belief that it is essential to the well-being of this Province that the dignity of Municipal Government be restored and the municipalities be placed in a

position where they can become self-sustaining by their own efforts.

I would like to say a word now, Mr. Speaker, about civil defence, It seems the Federal Government can spend billions of dollars providing weapons for defence, but very little is being done to provide the men to handle the equipment. It is recognized that civil defence is essential to our well-being here. If it is a problem serious enough for the Federal Government to spend billions of dollars upon it, surely it must be recognized that civil defence is equally as important as the matter of national defence, now being undertaken. It has been proven it is not a matter of sending arms and equipment into the field, which would be useless unless you send in the troops behind them to handle the equipment. Furthermore, I think every hon. member will agree that in the event of anything happening, the cities of this country will be subject to attack long before war is declared. They certainly will not write to us and tell us they are coming. It is essential we should be prepared.

There is a great deal of quibbling going on as to who is to "pay the shot". I submit, Mr. Speaker, we are in the position of the chap whose epitaph I read recently, as follows:

"Here lies the body of Robert Day
Who died maintaing the right of way.
He was right - dead right -- as he sped along
But now he's as dead as if he was wrong".

I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, we will wake up and find ourselves in the same position, as regards civil defence, as that of the epitaph I just quoted, when it comes to our arguing about who is going to "pay the shot".

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) and say that his elevation to his present position has met with great approbation in my constituency. May I suggest to the hon. Minister that in regard to the Technical School being erected in York Township, I would like to see initiated there, a course for home nursing so that we may encourage young people to become interested in the career of nursing, in which there is a great shortage at the present time.

I wish to associate myself with the Honourable Member for Parkdale in his suggestion that we should teach the children in our schools more about the sacrifice and effort that has made possible the great heritage and freedom that is theirs today. Along with the poems the hon. member mentioned, I suggest the following quotation:

> "We have opened the gates of the sea. We have given you the keys of the world. The little spot ye stand on has become the centre of the earth. From this day forward the British Merchant can rove whither he will, and no man shall say him nay. Our Labour is done. Yours is to begin. Men pass away, but the people abide. See that you hold fast the heritage we leave you. Yea, and teach your children its value, that never in the coming centuries their hearts may fail them or their hands grow weak. Hitherto we have been too much afraid. Henceforth we will fear only God".

These are the words of Sir Francis Drake, after he had defeated the great Spanish Armada, and it was the descendants of Drake and his breed that conquered and developed this great country, and who, twice in the last thirty-five years, on the battlefields of the world, have won for this Dominion of Canada, a place amongst the foremost nations of the world. Surely it can be no hindrance to this young nation now struggling to be free of the mother country after she has guided and protected her offspring, to foster a pride in the great race that has made it all possible.

I am mindful of the suggestion made by the Honourable the Prime Minister that we municipal men should now raise our sights and broaden our vision, and one look at the map of this grand old Province bears out the wisdom of that suggestion. It is also

supported by the many requests that come from all parts of the Province from people who leave no doubt in one's mind that it is our duty to represent all the people of the Province.

To this end I intend to familiarize myself with the problems of all parts of the Province, so that I may intelligently assist in their solution. At the same time I feel that the members, while they are here, should take the opportunity of visiting our constituency of South York, and seeing in Forest Hill Village the most up-to-date high school in Canada. In York Township you will see the most modern municipal building, up to the minute libraries, the first successful outdoor artificial ice rinks and a Hydro stores building which won for the architects the Governor General's medal. In North York you will see the most modern incinerator on this continent operated jointly by York and North York Townships.

But above all you will meet the people, your fellow citizens, and having met them, I am sure you will help me to find the answer to their problems, and so do the job they sent me here to do.

----Mr. Speaker resumes the Chair.

MR. ROBERT E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise in this House as the representative for Hamilton East. I feel it indeed an honour to have the privilege of representing that great majestic City of Hamilton.

At this time I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on again occupying that very important office in this House, and the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and his cabinet for the very fine job they have been doing in administering the affairs of this Province. I would also like to congratulate the two Cabinet Ministers, the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas) and the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dunlop), two very powerful men to administer the affairs of this great Province.

Mr. Speaker, Hamilton is one of the very fortunate cities in the North American continent. We have been fortunate in having some fine aggressive industries; very well managed and run very efficiently over the years, and today they are adding tremendous wealth to the growth of not only Hamilton, but to this Province and this great Canada of ours. We have also in Hamilton been very fortunate in our civic leadership. Just before I went into municipal politics

the late Mayor Wilton was just leaving the Chair and he contributed mightily to the success of Hamilton in the early depression days, and following him was the late William Morrison for eight years, and he contributed greatly to the success of that City, in which I served as an Alderman right through his administration. Then comes Samuel Lawrence, who was also counted as one of our great mayors of that City, he serving six years; and now we come up to Mr. Lloyd Jackson, who is now in his third year. He is one of the most aggressive, far-sighted mayors that probably Hamilton has ever known, and he has serving him a very able and aggressive City Council, and although hard-pressed with tax conditions, increased cost and all the handicaps that are laid before a Government of this day, Hamilton still continues to grow and prosper under their very able leaderships. The reason I am mentioning all these several things is that Hamilton has become great and prosperous through the justice and honesty of our industrial,labour and municipal leaders. I have never known in my time one case of dishonesty in our Civic Government of Hamilton, and mind you, when you have a Civic Govern-

ment handling a City with a population of over 200,000 and there has never been one hint or suggestion of graft or dishonesty in any way, that speaks very highly, in my opinion, of our great City of Hamilton.

Hamilton to-day has many problems and the reason is that none of us in the past were far-sighted enough to see the great prosperity that lay ahead from the year 1945 on. No one ever dreamed that our City and our Province and our Canada could grow to such a vast extent in such a short time. Nevertheless, the administrations of the day have coped with it as well as, I believe, was humanly possible under the circumstances.

Hamilton today is very short of houses and the main reason is that there has not been for the past couple of years enough serviceable land. Mind you, it takes time to service land. The big projects that are on now, concerning sewage and watering have taken several years of engineering before they could be brought into practical use, and I feel by next year Hamilton will be in an excellent position to take care of this very lack that is in force now and that Hamilton will then get around to the normal stride,

and I believe will shortly catch up on at least the lack of housing.

At the present time, one section of Hamilton, which is called the Mountain, has a population of 32,000, which six years ago was only 8,000, and I believe that by 1975, or possibly before, will probably be over 100,000. This is going to become the great residential area of the City of Hamilton, as new sewers and roads will be practically fully developed within the next year or two. There is still a great need in this area, in my opinion, for one great six-lane highway, of which the City is now building two four-lane highways, but with the increased growth, as forecast in this area for the future, now is the time to plan for the increased capacity of this area, and I believe this Government could help substantially in promoting this great six-lane highway. It may cost eight or ten million dollars, but would act in the form of a bridge to make the City of Hamilton easily accessible to this great area, and from our experiences in the past we have seen what great highways have done towards the development of this Province. There is nothing, in my opinion, that will develop an area quicker than good highway facilities, to take care of this increased area and population.

Now there are several other things that Hamilton needs, particularly this Mountain area, and one is a new high school, as there are now over 500 children travelling each day to the City to attend high schools. I know that is something that will have to come from the request of the Department of Education in Hamilton, and I am sure this Government will be glad to assist them in those developments.

Hamilton also needs a new administration or City Hall very badly. The present administration buildings were built to handle a city of about 50,000. You can understand their problems today when they are handling possibly over 200,000.

There is also great need for additional sewage disposal plants to take care of the sewage and clean out properly before it is dumped in the Hamilton Bay. I have been told by several old timers in Hamilton that the Hamilton Bay used to be a fisherman's paradise, and there is no reason why it could not be one again if the sewage going into the Bay was properly treated.

There are further problems, of course, and one of the greatest ones is through highway facilities in the City proper. The old roads were built in the horse and buggy days and with increased use of motor cars and trucks, it is becoming increasingly difficult

each year to handle through traffic problems in this great City. We need one good four-lane highway developed fully from East to West, in fact it should be a six-lane highway, and possibly two or three across the City in opposite directions.

All these things and many more which I mention are going to be needed very soon to bring this City up to the proper standard.

One of the most crying needs of the Hamilton and Wentworth area is the continuation to the Queen Elizabeth Highway from the Beach. This is one of the busiest highways in Ontario today, particularly in the summer. This highway is sometimes cut off for half hours and hours at a time to let the boats pass in and out of the canal. This, in my opinion, is a purely Provincial problem, and I believe we should get busy and do something about it at the very earliest possible date. The other problems in the City will need substantial Provincial or Federal help.

One of the greatest injustices, in my opinion, to all the citizens in Ontario, and Hamilton particularly, is the very large sums of money collected by the Federal Government in automobile taxes, that not one cent finds its way back to eliminate or alleviate the traffic problems the municipalities have to bear. In Hamilton alone, over the last few years, the Federal Government

has taken from the citizens practically $3,000,000.00 a year for automobile taxes. Look what we could do to improve the traffic conditions in our City if we even had a small portion of this.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the sooner the Federal Government can see their way clear to helping the municipalities in their traffic problems and share some of the wealth that they are taking from our automobile traffic, the sooner we will get highways and roads in proper useable condition.

Mr. Speaker, I have talked solely and wholly about my own native City. No doubt the same conditions apply in several municipalities in Ontario, but we should as soon as possible contact the Federal authorities and have them share with us some of the wealth from the automobile taxes so that we may improve our highway and traffic conditions.

I am told by our police officials of Hamilton that one-third of the cost of policing in the City of Hamilton has to do with traffic. Now the Province, I understand, is paying 10% of the policing in Hamilton. If the Provincial and Federal Governments were to take one-third off this, their responsibilities of policing traffic against our municipalities, would help our property owners tremendously.

Mr. Speaker, this is something I could talk on for hours. I have only attempted to give you some of the highlights of our problems as I see them today in the great City of Hamilton.

(Take "FF" follows)

MR. C. G. MACODRUM (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, I have already had the opportunity of making what is described as my maiden speech in this Honourable House when addressing myself to the history making legislation commonly known as the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development. However, I do welcome this further opportunity of speaking in the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

I wish first to subscribe to all that was said this afternoon by the hon. member from the City of Kingston (Mr. Nickle) which city is 50 miles to the west of my town of Brockville, but I also wish to caution The Acting Minister of Highways, as I have so often had the occasion particularly juries, not to be carried away by the eloquence of my hoh. friend in quoting the dire need for work on the roads which run through his county because as in the County of Leeds -- as indeed in all counties in this grand province of Ontario -- roads have to be built and improved, and we are not sectional; we realize that we are but a small part of this province.

We, in the County of Leeds, are prepared to come here, to sit down with any hon. member regardless of what Party, except one, that they may represent and work for the common good of all. And so I say that we

in the County of Leeds -- and it has been intimated here this evening -- most of the hon. members of this House fully appreciate we have a duty to perform, and so far as I am concerned, I will, representing the electors of the County of Leeds, endeavour to perform that to the best of my ability.

(Page FF-3 follows)

Mr. Speaker, may I first add my words of congratulation to those already expressed by so many hon. members in this House on your re-appointment to the important position of Speaker. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that it must be a source of great satisfaction to yourself and your good wife to know w that you both enjoy the respect and confidence of the members of this honourable House in such abundance.

May I also, Mr. Speaker, at this early date, assure all members of this House that I am not one of those who believe that this Government, or indeed any Government, is faultless and does not make mistakes. Governments are composed of individuals possessing all their virtues as also all their faults and failings. No doubt mistakes have bee made by this and preceding Governments and mistakes will continue to be made. That is why we have rubbers on lead pencils and bumpers on motor cars.

At the same time, and without any equivocation or reservation, I say that in my opinion this great Province of Ontario has never enjoyed such good Government as it has enjoyed and will continue to enjoy under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

Further, I do not believe that there ever has been a Prime Minister who has, without thought of self, given more to the people than has the Hon. Prime Minister. I re-state what I have during the past few years so often stated publicly, that the Progressive Conservative Party in the Province of Ontario under the guidance of the Hon. Prime Minister is in substance and in fact, the party of the people.

If I am permitted to give my own opinion in praising or extolling the many virtues of the Hon. Prime Minister, I would say that one, if not the most striking characteristic, is that "He is a man with an open mind". It seems somehow criminal to some people to change their opinions or their minds. There is nothing wrong in changing one's mind. Many things which were true yesterday may not be true today. It is therefore, in my opinion, a sign of a person's vitality when such person is big enough to change his opinion to meet changed circumstances. He is, therefore, a wise man who keeps his mind open so that he recognizes important changes.

The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has, even during the brief Session of this honourable House,

made it plainly evident, that he is receptive to and invites any constructive suggestion from any hon. member with regards to any matter which is for the betterment of the people.

It is not my purpose to make, at least at this time, any personal reference to the hon. member who represents St. Andrew, other than to say that I quite appreciate the awkward position which he finds himself in his state of solitary confinement and this may in part explain why he has been so verbose.

The actions of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) in the House to date, remind me of this little poem --

"I gave a little tea-party this afternoon
at three,
Three guests in all played in the Hall,
I, Myself, and Me.
Myself ate all the sandwiches,
While I drank all the tea.
T'was also I who ate the pie,
And passed the cake to me."

Mr. Speaker, at this early date, I wish to pay my personal tribute to the Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) who has obtained the confidence of both

labour and management in that both parties know that he is a man who can be trusted, a man ready at all times to be a patient listener and lend a guiding hand in mediating the differences which arise between the respective parties.

Mr. Speaker, when referring to Labour, may I say that there is no member of this honourable House who has a higher regard for the ranks of Labour than I have. At all times have I placed much reliance on the good, sound common sense of the ordinary individual, and, because of this, I have found through personal experience that the rank and file of labour possess such good common sense and can be trusted. Over a period of years, I have been closely associated with Labour. In my early life I worked as a pipefitter's helper in the shipyards at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and later as a labourer and truck driver for a private contractor in this Province. During my practice of law, I have on several occasions acted for local unions on arbitrations, conciliations and other matters; So I do modestly feel that I have an understanding as to the problems of Labour. For this and other reasons, I now say that the Progressive Conservative

Government is studded with amendments and new legislation to protect the worker and assist him, or her, to a happy and complete life. Time only permits a brief naming of some of this legislation.

The Apprenticeship Act.

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, commonly known as the "No discrimination bill" which Act provides that no employer shall discriminate against any person in regard to employment, or any term or condition of employment because of his race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

(Page FF-8 follows)

Hon. members, I know, like myself, you were thrilled to read the speech of the hon. member from Bellwoods (Mr. Yaremko). Unfortunately, I was not in the House, having been called away. When I read that speech, my blood tingled. Is that not a striking illustration of what this province and what this country holds out to a man? His father came from distant lands as so many of our fathers also came, and was not this to the everlasting credit of this Government when they did introduce, which they did, this "No Discrimination Bill."

Is it then any wonder that increasinly we are finding that with one voice the ranks of labour are uniting in support of the Progressive Conservative Government under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)?

I should also like to commend the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), who, in line with the policies of this Government, recognizes that the general welfare of the people is the first responsibility of any Government. And let it not be forgotten that this Department was established in 1931 by the Conservative Administration under Premier Howard Ferguson.

Many and varied have been the advanced social legislation enacted and now under the supervision of this Department.

Under the present Progressive Conservative Government Old Age Pension benefits have been increased three times by Provincial Government action.

The present Mothers' Allowances Act was redrafted and approved by the Legislature in 1948, under the present Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow.

Ontario is the only jurisdiction of its type contributing 50 per cent of the capital cost of erecting new, modern homes for the aged. The Province, as well, pays 50 per cent of maintenance expenditures.

In 1943, the Government of the day spent $83,270 for homes for the aged. In 1951, the Progressive Conservative Administration expended $1,917,000 on this great social programme on behalf of the aged citizens of the Province.

Child Welfare -- which includes the Children's Aid Societies; the Government under the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has done much to assist in this great work. For the fiscal year ending March, 1952, provincial aid amounted to approximately $1,571,000 as against $208,915 for the comparable period of 1942-43 under another Administration.

I could tell you case after case of fathers and mothers who come to my office seeking the benefit of the work of this Society and they come not in vain.

This Act has already been referred to as Government legislation in the present Session. It is a matter of interest that Ontario recommended such a programme to the Federal authorities during the last Dominion-Provincial Conference, but lacking a receptive attitude began its own plan to shoulder this compassionate obligation. The programme will provide direct assistance to disabled persons from ages 18 to 65 years and as well will render medical services to the disabled group.

I join with all other hon. members of this House in expressing my regret that by reason of an unfortunate and serious motor accident the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is prevented from being with us. In spite of Party ties, I am satisfied that all of the hon. members of this House join with me in voicing the hope that the hon. Minister will continue to improve on the road to health so that he may again actively participate in directing this most important Department of Government.

We in the County of Leeds are particularly interested in the legislation enacted by this Government in the matter of the development of roads in that throughout our county there are a great many rural communities with sizeable

populations that have been, and are, without proper highways to connect these areas with existing municipal or provincial systems, and I trust that the Department during this year will look with favour on requests which I, as the elected representative of the County of Leeds, have already made for assistance under the Road Development legislation.

With respect to education, I wish to pay tribute to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) for having successfully persuaded the present hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) to take control of this most important Department because there is nothing more fundamental or more important to the life of any province or any country than education. That is fundamental. An educated electorate is an intelligent electorate, so I say that the hon. Prime Minister is indeed to be congratulated in obtaining the services of such an eminent educationalist as the hon. Minister of Education.

Further, I am one of those who believe that it would be most difficult to spend too much money on education. I am one of those who feel that we should raise the teachers' salaries to such a high level as to attract and to hold the best minds that this country can offer.

The policy of the present Administration may best be stated by reading a few sentences from the 1951 Budget Speech.

> "The Government is determined that no obstacle shall stand in the way of the children of this province enjoying every advantage which our educational institutions can make available. Equality of opportunity is the beacon and goal of our people."

May I also congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) for the consideration and interest which he has manifested in assisting farmers and farmers' sons. Living as I do in the best dairy county of this Province, I can assure this hon. House that farmers, young and old, in my county will appreciate the assistance which has been intimated in the Speech from the Throne. As a lawyer, practising in the County Town of Brockville, I do know the difficulty encountered by young farmers who require capital to start on their own, and it is gratifying to know that there is good reason to believe that financial assistance will be made available to young farmers.

In conclusion, I will briefly refer to the legislation on the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Development project in that these measures very directly affect the County which I have the honour to represent. The legislation introduced at this session may properly be referred to as "History-Making" legislation. It is my hope that the Council of my town of Brockville, working in close co-operation with our Chamber of Commerce, will forthwith take steps to invite the respective Federal and Provincial representatives in Eastern Ontario,

extending at least from Kingston to Cornwall, together with County Wardens and Township Reeves in this area, to a meeting in Brockville. This great project is not confined by any political party ties in that all are united in the hope of making our Province a greater Province and our Dominion a greater Dominion. It is therefore fitting that the historic and progressive Town of Brockville should give leadership so that proper representation may be made to both the Federal and Provincial Governments to assure that the natural beauty of the majestic St. Lawrence, which flows past our door, will not be lost sight of as work on this mighty project moves forward.

MR. E. P. MORNINGSTAR (Welland): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the Debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Tomorrow we will proceed with Government business, with Bills. I have not the Order Paper here, at least I have not studied the Order Paper, but if there is anything that my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) finds is objectionable, I will hold it over. I shall be very glad to do that and also for my good friend from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett).

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 9.35 p.m.

- - - - - -

ONTARIO

# First Session
## of the
# Twenty-Fourth Legislature
## of the
# Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

0

# Volume XVII

Friday, March 14, 1952.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

# FIRST ERRATA.

February 21st to March 13, 1952 (inclusive).

- - - - - -

May the following corrections be made in the transcript of the debates and proceedings of the 1st Session of the 24th Legislature of the province of Ontario, please?

- - - -

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. I | Page B-2 | line 12: | Change "King of England" to "King of Great Britain". |
| | | " 22: | Change "Queen of England" to "Queen of Great Britain." |
| | Page C-9 | line 24. | Change "apparently" to "abruptly". |
| VOL. VIII | Page E-1 | line 9. | Change "40" to "48". |
| | " G-16 | " 1. | Change "Botes" to "Bates". |
| Vol. X. | Page GG-4 | Line 24: | After the word "not" insert "oppose". and<br>After the word "Bill" insert the word "but". |
| | Page GG-7, | line 6, | After the word "overseas" insert "is rapidly getting into". |
| Vol. XI. | Page F-2, | line 17: | Change "attack" to "attract". |

Errata (2).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. XI. | Page F-9. | Line 3: | Between the words "its" and "professional" insert the words "industrial areas". |
| Vol. XI. | Page F02. | line 3. | Between words "and" and "godd will" insert "people of". |
| | | line 9. | Delete word "paying# and change "greatest reward" to "highest rating". |
| Vol. XIII. | Page F-3. | line 30. | Check word "hydro". If "High Park" was left in inadvertently, please change to "Hydro". |
| | Page F-6. | line17. | Change "work" to "word". |
| Vol. XV. | Page H-8. | | After last line, insert first 13 lines on page I-6. Then transcript proceeds on page I-1, et seq. |
| | Page I-6. | | Delete first 13 lines. |

- - - - - - -

# S E V E N T E E N T H  D A Y

## P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker,
Presiding.

- - - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario.
Friday, March 14, 1952.

- - - - - - - -

The House having met. 2 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg leave to inform the House that the Clerk of the House has received from the Commissioners of Estate Bills, their report in the following case: "Private Bill No. 13, to incorporate the Trustees of Massey Hall."

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The Commissioners of Estate Bills, present the following as their reports, re Private Bill No. 13.

The Undersigned, as Commissioners of Estate Bills, have considered the above-mentioned Bill, and now beg to report thereon.

Presuming the allegations contained in the preamble to the Bill to be proved to the satisfaction of the House, it is in our opinion reasonable that such Bill do pass into a law, and, subject to the alterations or amendments hereinafter set forth, the provisions of the said Bill are proper for carrying its purposes into effect.

The alterations and amendments that are, in our opinion, proper and necessary to be made in the Bill as submitted, are the following:

1. In Sec. 2, in the 5th Line thereof, after the words "for the time being", insert the words "and from time to time."

2. In Sec. 5, ss. 3, at the end thereof, add the words, "upon the application of any member of the Board or the Public Trustee."

3. In Sec. 9, ss. 2, line 4, after the word "Part", strike out "I" and insert "II".

We return herewith the said Bill and the Petition therefor.

AS WITNESS our respective hands.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WITNESS: "Irene Rouse" | "R. S. Robertson" "Colin Gibson" J.A. | Commissioners. |

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. J. A. PRINGLE (Addington): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the third report of the Select Committee appointed to select lists of members to compose the Standing Committees of the House and move its adoption.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Pringle from the Commi appointed to prepare the lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees of the House begs leave to present the following as its third report:-

Your Committee recommends that the Standing Committees named hereunder be composed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS

Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk), Challies, Cowling, Elliott, Grummett, Houck, Janes, MacOdrum, Patrick, Villeneuve, Weaver, Whitney - 12.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Messrs. Beckett, Beech, Connell, Fullerton, Herbert, Hunt, Kerr, Leavine, Myers, McPhee, Reaume, Thomas (Ontario) - 12.

COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

Messrs. Brandon, Cathcart, Cowling, Edwards, Harvey, Morningstar, Murdoch, Noden, Roberts (St. Patrick), Stewart, Thomas (Ontario), Wren - 12.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that a Select Committee of this House be appointed to enquire into and review The Companies' Act of the the Province of Ontario and related Acts, including The Extra Provincial Corporations Act, the Companies' Information Act, The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act and regulations made thereunder and making such enquriy into similar legislation of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the respective Provinces of Canada and other jurisdictions and the Committee on Uniformity of Legislation, with a view to recommending improvements in the legislation of this Legislature which is in force in this Province, and for these purposes to consider a Bill to be submitted to this House under the title of The Companies' Act, 1952.

AND that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to appoint or employ counsel and secretary and such other personnel as may be deemed advisable and to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly

doth command and compel attendances before the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose The Honourable The Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants.

AND the said Committee to consist of nine members to be composed as follows:

Messrs. Roberts, Chairman; Porter, Welsh Thomas (Elgin), Brandon, Nickle, Weaver, Chartrand and Grummett.

I might just explain to the House that this motion implements one of the matters contained in the Speech from the Throne. The Companies' Act and the related Act, of course, are very important and, indeed, are very complicated acts. For a number of years, the Departments have been exchanging views in relation to this Act through the Committee on Uniformity. The hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) and his Department have been interested in that and also the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter. We had contemplated bringing in an Act which brought each Act up to date, in line with present practices, but, after consideration, we felt that it was a matter upon which we might get a wider expression of opinion if we introduced this Bill and referred it to a Select

(Page A-6 follows.)

Committee. Corporations, of course, are playing an increasing part in our way of life. Corporate design or entity is one which has become very, very important. As has been indicated to the House, corporations are forming a very important part of the tax structure field of this province, the Federal Government, and some of the other provinces. However, the purpose of this Bill is not for that reason. It is for the purpose of bringing up to date our practices in connection with the various involved matters which have to do with corporations.

In forming this Committee, our purpose is to afford ample opportunity to thoroughly enquire into the effects of these things on our way of doing business. You will notice on the Committee, we have some farmer hon. members. The purpose, of course, is that there are sections of the Act dealing with co-operatives, something that is increasingly important in this province, and may be a great deal more important as time goes on. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) says, it is "nice to have honest people on the Committee". I think that is right, I think these hon. members are all honest people. I would not want to have any dispute between Toronto and the rural way of life as represented by the hon. Minister of Agriculture

(Mr. Kennedy)

However, I think this is a method by which we may obtain information on this important Act. It is not a matter of Government policy, it is a matter of getting the combined wisdom of this Chamber in connection with these important matters, and that is the purpose of this Committee.

In this Legislature, we have a variety of views. We have turned more to the Committee method of handling things. I think that has been the tendency now for some years back. In a day or two, I hope to introduce a motion concerning the Elections Act, so that we may have an impartial consideration of the effect of the Act after a year in operation. It was a very important year, too. We may have a revision and a review of the matters contained in that certain Act. In putting this motion, I have confidence that the people of Ontario will have a godd job done for them and, as I say, while the Committee is confined to nine hon. members, the Committee has authority to sit during the recess between the sittings of this House. This Committee is representative of all parties in the House, and if any hon. members have any views in that connection, we suggest they should communicate that fact to the hon. Chairman of the Committee or, indeed, attend the Committee meetings themselves, to advance their proposals.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1952

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): moves first reading of Bill intituled, "The Companies' Act, 1952".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

(Take "B" follows)

He said: Mr. Speaker, there is very little that I can add to what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said regarding the introduction of this Bill but there are one or two things that I would like to point out.

In Ontario practically all corporations, with very few exceptions, such as loan and trust corporations and credit unions, are incorporated under the general provisions of the Companies Act. The Companies Act extends to the incorporation of almost every type of company including industrial, manufacturing, mining companies, retail stores, insurance companies, public utilities, charitable corporations and athletic corporations.

Each year nearly three thousand new incorporations are carried out under this Act and at the present time there are about twenty thousand companies doing business in Ontario which were incorporated under this Act and are therefore subject to the provisions of the Companies Act.

The Companies Act is one of the more important Acts of the Legislature and one that is constantly in use. The present Companies Act was enacted in 1907 and apart from a consolidation in 1912, the Act has never been completely revised in forty-five years. While, generally speaking, the Act is workable, there are many improvements which might be made and many ambiguities corrected. A revision of the Act would, I think, be desirable.

Motion agreed to: first reading of the Bill.

CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT

HON. W. GRIESINGER (Minister of Planning and Development) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Conservation Authorities Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, may I say in connection with this Act that there are ten different amendments all designed for the purpose of better administration of the Act. They are practically all procedural and, as I said before, designed to carry out a better administration of the Act and in no way change the principle. Therefore, through consulting with the different authorities interested in this, many of these amendments were asked for and I should be glad to give a further explanation upon second reading.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the Minister, does the Bill contain any machinery to set up financial arrangements between the province and the municipalities for the making of grants to the municipalities?

MR. GRIESINGER: That is already there.

MR. OLIVER: There is no new machinery set up by this Bill?

MR. GRIESINGER: No.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to draw to your attention, sir, that we are pleased, I think, and probably particularly honoured, to have in our galleries today under the supervision of the director of a school in St. Catharines, Mr. McMullen, some 140 young people.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that we as a legislature welcome the visit of these young people from the various municipalities and extend to them a welcome and hope that they will have a pleasant and instructive visit with us and that they will return safely to their homes.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to table answers to Questions 34, 35 and 50.

CITY OF STRATFORD

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, second reading, Bill No. 3, an Act respecting the City of Stratford. Mr. Edwards.

MR. J. F. EDWARDS (Perth) moves second reading of Bill No. 3, intituled, "An Act respecting the City of Stratford."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, second reading Bill No. 5, an Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Lyons.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Lyons, moved second reading of Bill No. 5, intituled, "An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

TIMMINS SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, second reading Bill No. 6, "An Act respecting the Town of Timmins Separate School Board." Mr. Grummett.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South) moves second reading of Bill No. 6, intituled, "An Act respecting the Town of Timmins Separate School Board."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

J. L. THOMPSON SUPPLY LIMITED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, second reading Bill No. 8, an Act respecting J. L. Thompson Supply Limited. Mr. Parry.

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West) moves second reading of Bill No. 8, intituled, an Act respecting J. L. Thompson Supply Limited."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

TOWN OF BARRIE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, second reading Bill No. 27, an Act respecting the Town of Barrie. Mr. Johnston (Simcoe Centre).

MR. G. G. JOHNSTON (Simcoe Centre) moves second reading of Bill Nos. 27, intituled, "An Act respecting the Town of Barrie."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

CITY OF FORT WILLIAM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, second reading Bill No. 7, an Act respecting the City of Fort William. Mr. Mapledoram (Fort William).

MR. E. L. WEAVER (St. David), in the absence of Mr. Mapledoram, moves second reading of Bill No. 7, intituled, "An Act respecting the City of Fort William."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEEBING

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, Bill No. 17, an Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing. Mr. Mapledoram. (Fort William).

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South) in the absence of Mr. Mapledoram, moves second reading of Bill No. 17, intituled, "An Act respecting the municipality of Neebing."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

TOWN OF FORT ERIE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, second reading Bill No. 30, an Act respecting the Town of Fort Erie. Mr. Houck.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls) moves second reading of Bill No. 30 intituled, "An Act respecting the Town of Fort Erie.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I wonder if the hon. member would hold Bill No. 30 for a little while. It affects three departments in the Government and we would like to study it, and see how far it affects us.

MR. HOUCK: I shall be only too glad, Mr. Speaker, to acquiesce to the request of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). I had consulted with him the other day and he said it was perfectly all right as far as he was concerned.

TOWNSHIP OF McKIM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, second reading Bill No. 33, an Act respecting the Township of McKim. Mr. Fullerton.

MR. W. MURDOCK (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Fullerton, moves second reading of Bill No. 33 intituled, "An Act respecting the Township of McKim."

Motion agreed to: Second reading of the Bill.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North) in the Chair.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 23, House in Committee on Bill 73, an Act to provide for the making of inquiries in connection with hospitals, sanitoria, charitable institutions and other organizations. Mr. Porter.

Section 1 agreed to, on Section 2.

(Take "C" follows)

Sections 2 to 4 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 73 reported.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report a certain Bill without amendment..

Motion agreed to,

The House resumes.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report one Bill without amendment, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, Second Reading of Bill No.53, "An Act to Amend the Plant Diseases Act", Mr. Kennedy.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture) moves second reading of Bill No.53, "An Act to Amend the Plant Diseases Act".

He said: This is a simple Bill, Mr. Speaker, but I think I might state the reason for this amendment.

Through our research efforts we have gone a long way ahead of where we were a few years ago, Eighty percent of all the nursery stock grown in Canada

is grown in the Province of Ontario. We work very closely with the Ottawa inspectors, because they inspect all the nursery stock which leaves the Province, while we inspect all that is sold in the Province. So we have to do some almost impossible things.

To-day our inspectors can go out and look at the nursery stock, and by looking at the leaves, can tell exactly what variety of fruit it is, and they are right one hundred percent of the time.

Years ago, if we had eighty percent correct, we were very lucky, but to-day they are enabled to tell one hundred percent what varieties they are, simply because of the research that has been done on this matter.

A great deal of work is done at Vineland Experimental Farm. It is a wonderful place, and I hope every hon. member will find an opportunity to go there, and inspect this great research station.

In 1932 I went over to Cornell University.

As you know, every State College has some specialty; Iowa has pigs; Wisconsin has corn; the Carolinas have tobacco, and Florida has the citrus fruits, and Cornell specializes in orchard fruits. I went down there, to see the new varieties of peaches, apples and grapes, and they took me up to their

branch station at Geneva, and showed me what they were doing. I said, "What about the new variety of peaches?" and they said, "Here is the book we issue and supply to the people of the State of New York". I looked in the book, and the three first varieties they recommended for the northern portion of the State of New York were those grown at Vineland Experimental Farm. They suggested I go and see a Doctor Passer at Vineland, and he would give me all the information I required.

We are doing a great work in research. We built a laboratory, and we have some new variety of grapes, but that is a story in itself.

When we tried to get fifteen hundred grape vines from France, they said we could not have them. They told us we would have to buy their wine, but they would not let the plants go out of the country.

However, we have them now, and it provided a wonderful revolution in grape growing, and that new method of growing is what they are espousing now. They have done great work with these new varieties. That is why I say sincerely that we are doing things now we never did before, in fact, which we thought we never could do before.

I move second reading of the Bill, Mr. Speaker, and before it goes into Committee of the Whole,

it will be referred to the Agricultural Committee for their consideration.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, Second Reading of Bill No. 54, "The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952".

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture) moves second reading of Bill No.54.

He said: Before moving second reading of this Bill, I want to explain why this Act has been brought in. There are two important reasons for it being brought before this House. To begin with Warble Flies cause many millions of dollars damage to our important cattle industry here in Ontario. These losses affect everyone directly or indirectly. We have a wonderful livestock industry here in this Province and one of which we can be proud. Indeed, it is my belief that outside of Jersey Island, there is no place in the world which is so free of cattle diseases and pests as is Ontario.

That this is the case, is no accident. In the Fall of 1944 we, in the Department of Agriculture, conceived the idea that it was possible to make all the animals in the Province free of disease. We knew if this were achieved the markets of the world would

be ours for the sale of Ontario livestock.

For the purpose of considering this idea, a meeting was called in one of the Committee Rooms here in these buildings. When the idea was explained many of those present were not much impressed. I might say this was true of some of our own officials. They thought the task of freeing Ontario livestock of disease was impossible.

However, a blue-eyed, red-haired Scotchman who was present came to me and told me that they had achieved this condition on the Health farms and he saw no reason why it could not be done over the whole Province. That man was Dr. A. L. McNabb, the late Principal of Ontario Veterinary College. He has since passed away, stricken when he was at the peak of his career and when his goal of ridding Ontario livestock of disease was in sight -- a task to which he devoted himself from the time that meeting was held.

To give you some idea of the job which has been done, I would like to review some of the achievements in this field. I know we were told it was impossible to do some of these things, but I like the motto which some of my neighbours and friends have. This motto is "The difficult we do immediately, the impossible takes a little longer." Well, we have

not been too long on this job, but a great deal has been done.

A start had been made previous to this time, of course. Ottawa started working on the problem of the control of tuberculosis in cattle some time ago, and we in the Ontario Department of Agriculture have co-operated with them in this programme. Our major share of the job was to prepare the counties or districts for the test. This involved arranging and holding meetings of farmers to acquaint them with the purpose of the tests and how they would be carried out. When we had their interest aroused in this manner, a petition was sent to Ottawa to have their county or territory tested. The tests were carried out and, where infected animals were discovered, they were destroyed.

What I want to point out is that in the beginning there was some opposition to the work. This opposition, along with the magnitude of the job of testing all the cattle in the Province of Ontario, made it appear to be an impossible task. Well it was impossible, if you accept the motto I mentioned earlier. The job was not accomplished immediately. It took a little longer, but it has been accomplished with the assistance of Ottawa, and to-day we are free of Bovine Tuberculosis right from one end of this Province to

the other.

Another major problem in the health field was that of Bang's Disease or Contagious Abortion in cattle. This disease used to cost our farmers about $17 million every year. At the same time, it made it difficult for us to ship our breeding stock to other countries, and the selling of breeding stock to the countries of the world is an important part of our livestock business, about which I'll have more to say later.

I remember going to Albany at one time, and talking to some of the officials. At that time it was very dfificult to get cattle into the United States at all, but from that day, until three or four weeks ago, our cattle went gradually and easily into every State in the Union.

Earlier I said that we knew if we could control disease, the markets of the world would be ours. This has certainly proven to be the case. Ontario purebred cattle have been shipped all over the world in recent years and our exports to the United States in particular have gone up tremendously. In 1944 we sold 19,844 dairy and purebred cattle to Americans. In 1951, because of the health standards and the high quality of our stock, our sales of dairy and purebred cattle had risen to 41,822 or more than double the number seven years earlier.

We have also sent cattle to almost every part of Europe. We have sent them to Great Britain -- and that is a difficult thing to do, because Great Britain does not import many cattle; they sell theirs. We sent them to Germany, to France, to Spain, to Italy, South Africa, Israel, Northern Africa, every part of South America, every part of the British West Indies, to Cuba, Puerto Rica, and to every state in the United States, to New Zealand, Australia, and we sent one or two into India. That was all for the purpose of improving the cattle. That shows the reservoir of purebred cattle.

Again, Dr. McNabb tackled the problem and got results. Under his direction, we started a programme of Calfhood Vaccination to control Bant's Disease. In this programme, calves were vaccinated between the ages of 6 and 9 months. Again we got results, and they were so good that the programme has spread beyond the boundaries of Ontario. In November of 1950 we induced the Federal Government to come in with us on this programme under a Dominion-Provincial Agreement. Under this new set-up, the Federal Government supplied the vaccine with the Ontario Veterinary College distributing it and looking after the administration. The actual vaccination is performed by a practising veterinarian,

with the farmer paying him for the work. As a result of the programme begun by Dr. McNabb, we are on the last lap of eradicating this dread disease of Contagious Abortion in our livestock.

Another disease which causes serious losses, particularly to the dairymen is Mastitis. Again, work under the direction of Dr. McNabb was helpful. The problem has not been removed, but I can say we are just finishing the first half of the job of cleaning up this problem and the work is continuing.

Now, what about this Warble Fly that is referred to in this Act? While not a disease, the Warble Fly does affect the health of the animals and it has caused losses running into many millions of dollars to the livestock industry annually. These losses take two forms. There is the loss which results from the warble fly living in the animals and causing considerable pain and discomfort. There is the other loss from the holes made in the hides of the animals by the warble.

These Warbles are peculiar insects. The trouble starts during the summer when the Warble Flies -- which are the adult stage of the insect -- lay their eggs on the hair of the lower legs of the cattle. Soon these eggs hatch into tiny grubs which burrow their way

through the skin at that point. Once under the skin they travel through the body of the animals and by spring they reach the back where they are still under the skin but cut holes in it. As you can imagine, these grubs burrowing through the animals and living off them are most painful. It is hard to estimate the losses they cause by impairing the health of the animals and reducing the production of meat or milk, but the loss is certainly great. Then when they finally emerge through the holes in the hide, they leave these holes which spoil the hide for future use as leather. Again the loss is very substantial.

Recognizing this problem, it too has been tackled in much the same way as the disease problems. We first started a test of methods of control in the Township of Goderich some years ago. The method used was that of spraying the animals with an insecticide known to kill the warbles. The test was so successful that we decided to go into it on a Province-wide basis and an Act was passed for this purpose. This required a municipal council to pass a by-law requiring all cattle within the area to be treated for warble fly, upon receipt of a petition bearing the signatures of more than two-thirds of the cattle owners in that munici-

pality. Grants were provided by the Government which reimbursed municipalities complying with the Act to the extent of 50% of the salary and travelling expenses of inspectors and 50% of the cost of the Derris Powder used to control the warbles.

Last year a quarter of a million cattle located in 86 townships received treatment. The animals were treated twice, in conformance with the practice considered most effective in obtaining good control and the results of the work have been most satisfactory. It is expected that 20 additional municipalities will come into the programme this year and we hope in a few years all those concerned with the problem will do so. Under such a programme, we feel sure the warble fly in a few years will be a thing of the past. This will be an important factor in further promoting efficient and economical production of livestock and their products.

I would like to emphasize once again, Mr. Speaker, the importance of this livestock industry to Ontario. In 1949 the cattle and calves produced in Ontario were valued at almost $140 million dollars. In 1950 the value was $160 millions and in 1951 it was

estimated at $195 millions. When other livestock and poultry are added, the production of the whole livestock industry in Ontario in 1951 was placed at some 520 million dollars.

Might I also point out, Mr. Speaker, that this livestock business is a renewable resource. It is not like mines where, once the product is removed, it is gone. Our production of animal products has been very great, but each year there are more cattle left in the Province than were sold. For these reasons, I feel that the work which has been dione to control disease and pests is important, not only to the livestock men but to the whole Province.

As I mentioned earlier, this Warble Fly Control work was begun several years ago, An Act was passed in connection with it. However, this was a new field and the experience we have had has shown where changes were necessary. For this reason, the Warble Fly Control Act, 1952, was prepared. Mr. Speaker, I move the second reading of the Warble Fly Control Act, 1952, and recommend it go to the Agricultural Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

(Take "D" follows)

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee: Mr. Downer in the Chair.

TOWN OF NEW TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 1, "An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto".

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 1 reported.

CITY OF SARNIA SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 2, "An Act respecting the City of Sarnia Separate School Board".

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 2 reported.

ST. PATRICK'S HOME OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 19, "An Act respecting St. Patrick's Home of Ottawa".

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 19 reported.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 28, "An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association".

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 28 reported.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 31, "An Act respecting Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien".

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 31 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report certain Bills.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report five Bills without amendment, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): On Monday, Mr. Speaker, there are some Government Orders, with which we will deal, and I would like to go ahead with the Debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I think the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar) is on the list, and there may be some others.

On Tuesday, I would like to complete the Debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne except for the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) who gets a second "crack" at the Government. Perhaps at that time, he may withdraw his amendment and we may have harmony. In any event, I would like to have a vote on the Speech from the Throne on Wednesday.

Mr. Spaaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 3:10 of the clock, p.m.

- - - - - - - -

ONTARIO

# First Session
## of the
# Twenty-Fourth Legislature
## of the
# Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

0

# Volume XVIII

Monday, March 17, 1952.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

# E I G H T E E N T H  D A Y

## P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker,
Presiding.

- - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Monday, March 17th, 1952.

- - - - - - -

The House having met. 3 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the day.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to address

a question to the Hon. Provincial-Secretary (Mr. Welsh). I would like to ask him whether it would not be correct for the Province to refuse to give any printing to printing firms which are on strike, and before whose establishments there are picket lines. I have in mind especially the Noble Scott firm, which does quite a bit of printing for the Legislature, which firm, I understand, prints the Orders of the Day and other parliamentary items from day to day.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) whether in view of the action of the City of Toronto which under the circumstances decided not to be a "strike-breaker", but to take their printing temporarily from a struck firm and give it to a union shop until after the strike has been settled, that we should not follow suit, and adopt the same policy, and I would like to ask whether the Government intends to take such action.

HON. ARTHUR WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, with reference to the firm to which the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has referred; the Noble Scott people have two contracts with the Ontario Government; one is for the printing of the Ontario Gazette, and the other for the printing of the legislative papers.

The printing plant is not on strike; it is the bookbinders that are on strike, and that does not affect either of the contracts we have with Noble Scott. Neither of these contracts has anything to do with bookbinding at all; it is simply the printing of the Orders of the Day, and other legislative papers, and the Ontario Gazette. I do not see why, if one part of the plant is operating, and is not on strike, the Government should make any change in regard to these contracts.

MR. SALSBERG: There is a picket line.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I want to rise to draw the attention of the House to what is the most important day in our calendar year, the 17th of March.

There are in this House some hon. members with a great deal of Irish blood. The hon. member for Middlesex North (Mr. Patrick) claims 100% Irish blood flowing in his veins, as does the hon. member for Renfrew South (Mr. Dempsey) and the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Kelly).

There are other hon. members of the Legis-

lature with lesser quantities of that very distinguished blood, and then there are some hon. members, like the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), who would like to have Irish blood in their veins.

Last year, when I was away for a short time, not necessarily an unavoidable absence, but absent from this Legislature, I think the hon. member for Hamilton Centre, now so well represented by my hon. friend opposite, stated there were no Irishmen on the Government side of the House, and made some reference to myself being here in 1945.

Mr. Speaker, I am back again. My grandfather Kelso, on my mother's side, came to this country from Ireland at the age of 17. As he died about eight and one-half years before I was born -- and, incidentally, he died on the 17th of March -- I do not suppose I can claim to have absorbed very much of his Irish, but I am told that he absorbed a good deal of it himself during his lifetime.

Representing as I do this fine riding of St. Patrick in this Legislature, I would like to refer to the little memento which is on the desks of all hon. members, and in the possession, I hope, of everyone of those associated in the Legislative Assembly work

at this time. Also, if the air service has not fallen down, there should be, through the courtesy of their respective Speakers, these mementoes on the desks in the Dail Erin, and in the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

At a time when there are so many changes, and suggestions for changes, it occurred to me that here was a brand new opportunity to produce a new emblem, A maple sugar shamrock. It has a very euphonious sound, and is also easily digestible, as such emblems should be.

Mr. Speaker, in regard to the use of the words so commonly associated with Ireland, "shillalah" and "shamrock", I was rather surprised, in searching Irish literature, to find there was such a dearth of the use of those words in the current literature, and so barren was my own search, that I wrote to a friend in Ireland, and he replied a few days ago saying that was one of the difficulties of the writers and historians from Ireland. Nevertheless, he assured me that "shillalah" is a cudgel formed from oak or blackthorn. I felt very much like taking the Legislature on single-handed to-day when I found I had two

such weapons. One of these is, I am told, 175 years old, a shillalah, loaned to me for the moment by one of the deans of the Press Gallery, Mr. Roy Greenaway. This has come down through his wife's side of the family, through several generations. The other was from my very good constituent from St. George Street, "Joe McDonagh", and the design and handiwork indicates a great deal of care, as it has designed on it the shamrock, in several parts of the cudgel.

"Shillalah" is named after a village in County Wicklow. As regards the shamrock; I am told that the elder Pliny said that no serpent would touch the shamrock plant, and perhaps that accounts for the tradition which has been associated with the shamrock, and attributed to St. Patrick for the past few centuries.

In extending felicitations, I would not wish to do so without mentioning particularly the head of our Hansard reporters, who is an Irishman if there ever was one, and so I say to each and all the hon. members present, and the members of the Parliamentary Staff, "Begorra, and the top o' the morning to you all".

MR. A. G. FROST (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, I crave the privilege of concurring in what the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) has said.

Having a little Irish blood in me, I think it would be well to have the hon. members display the shamrock, and so I brought some for each hon. member, and I trust he will wear it, and be proud to wear it.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I learned recently why the Irishmen wear the shamrock. Being an Irishman myself, I can tell this. According to the narrative, years ago Ireland was overrun with snakes, and some bright soul had the idea they would import some huge birds from Africa to get rid of the snakes. That worked very successfully. Then they found the birds were a worse pest than the snakes had been, so someone having another bright idea, they decided to import some monkeys to get rid of the birds, as the monkeys would eat the birds' eggs, and so get rid of them. That also worked well, but then the monkeys became pests. So they discussed whether to import something else to get rid of the monkeys, but one old Irishman said, "Let us have a shoot, and shoot them all." Which they did. At the end of the fourth day they found they had shot 47 monkeys and 58 Irishmen, so they made the Irish wear the shamrock, so they would know who they were.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. P. MANLEY (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, I believe I am the only pure Irishman on the Opposition side of the House. I want to thank the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Frost) for the shamrock he placed on my desk to-day. I am very happy to see so many of the hon. members wearing the shamrock this afternoon. It goes to show him they are not Irish, but they would like to be. It does please all Irishmen to see so many of you wearing the shamrock.

I also want to thank the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) for the fine box of candy, which will be enjoyed, I am sure, by every hon. member present.

I am reminded of a little story at this time. Pat had two young college boys out on the lake, and was doing all the rowing, and the first student said, "Did you ever take up chemistry?" and Pat said, "Sure, I did not have the time to take up chemistry." The student replied, "Then you have missed twenty-five years of your life."

The other student said, "Pat, did you ever take up physics", and Pat said, "Sure, what would I want to be doing with physics; I have had no time to

take up physics in my busy life".

Shortly after that, as they were rowing along, a storm came up, and over-turned their boat, and the two students fell into the water and immediately called for help. Pat looked at them and he said, "Can you lads swim?" and they both replied, "No, help us", and Pat turned away, and he said, "Sure, here is where you two young smart fellows are going to miss all of your lives."

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that all of the hon. members of this House will not want to miss the best part of their lives.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether this is the place for one who is not Irish, but all Scottish, to "barge in" at all. I do so with some hesitation, but on this important occasion, the "17th of Ireland", I have great pleasure in extending to the Irish hon. members of the House, who are here in countless numbers, so it seems, the best wishes of our people, as we did on the day of your patron saint, the 29th of February, preceding the first day of March.

The 17th of March, in my own family, has been

a great day. I think on another occasion I said the 17th of March was the birthday of my father, and that day was always observed in our household, although my father was a Scotsman. I was brought up in the belief, of course, that St. Patrick was not an Irishman, but was a Scotchman. I would just like to remind my Irish brethren that is the case. That great man came to Ireland from Scotland.

I would not want to have a vote of confidence taken on that, as it might lead the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to present a notice of motion, regretting that the Premier of Ontario said St. Patrick was a Scotsman, and we might be defeated on that, despite the number of hon. members we have around us.

(Take "B" follows)

Sir, I may say that perhaps I have this right to say something: in addition to the fact that the 17th of March was a great day in our household in old Orillia, I may say, sir, that my wife is Irish -- pure Irish, if there is such a thing, and I know something about the Irish people. I have grown up with a family of which my brother and myself became members, the Carew family, who have a great and abiding affection for the Irish people.

I may say that my wife's father came from the south of Ireland and her mother's people came from the north of Ireland, so that we have not only northern Ireland, but we have old Cork in this picture.

With all of those things and coming from my riding where we have people from the north and people from the south -- in some cases we have them still on the farms and following the concession lines where they settled in the days of the Robinson immigration of over a century ago -- after almost a lifetime of being with the Irish people I can say something about their affection, something about their loyalty, their fighting loyalty to their friends, something about their enthusiasm which has never dampened even in dark days and I can say something about what old Ontario owes to the Irish for their contribution to this Province.

Every riding, almost every community, has among its first settlers people from the north and

south of Ireland, and in all, sir, they have added greatly to our country, and they have made their contribution to what the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. Yaremko) referred to the other day as "the Canadian Mosaic." From these various streams, have come into our life people from all parts of the world, but as far as we are concerned particularly from the British Isles, we indeed have great traditions and a great people.

I want to congratulate today the Irish on their great day and on their patron saint who came from Scotland.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I did not feel particularly called upon to say anything on this occasion because, not being an Irishman nor close to being an Irishman, I thought it was presumptuous on my part to praise the Irish race as, in my years of life, Mr. Speaker, I have come to the conclusion that if there is one race that does not need to be praised by outsiders, it is the Irish race. They have demonstrated down through the years their particular ability to dwell on their own qualifications. So that words of mine would be just superfluous and would not be necessary at all.

I did want to say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that I do not know whether Saint Patrick was born in Ireland or Scotland but if he is going to present us with a resolution upon which the fate of

the Government might hang, surely he could get one with much more substance and upon which the hon. members could really decide. I want to defeat the Government very badly, but I do want an issue with more substance than this one.

I did want to say, Mr. Speaker, that my hon.friend has talked about Irishmen and talked about the background The Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is not an Irishman but something happened on the 17th of March that gives him a right to say he has a connection somewhat with the Irish race. In the Opposition today we have a member who was born in Ireland and I doubt very much if there is another hon. member in the House who can say that.

MR. D. M. KERR (Dovercourt): Oh, yes, there is.

MR. OLIVER: As I was going to say, the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon) was born in Ireland but, fortunately or unfortunately, he is not an Irishman; he is a Scotsman. That is a record which even the hon. member(Mr. Kerr) cannot equal.

MR. D. M. KERR (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, as an Irishman born in Ireland, I take issue with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Did I not you that was the way to defeat the Government?

MR. KERR: I can assure you that whether Saint Patrick was born in Ireland or born elsewhere he did a good job, and I might remind those who come

from another part that itwas Saint Colombo who went from Ireland over there to do some of their work.

On this happy occasion of remembering Ireland and the things that Ireland stands for, including pugilistic attitudes, we on this side of the House will support the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) if he brings in such a resolution.

MR. G. T. GORDON (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, I think this has gone about far enough. I was born in Dublin , Ireland, but my father was Scottish, so I am quite at home when we celebrate St. Andrew's Day, and my mother was English so I am quite at home when we celebrate St. George's Day. I was back to my birthplace two years ago, in Dublin, and I had the opportunity of having a half-hour interview with Mr. De Valera and Mr. Costello. While Mr. De Valera has not visited Canada, he asked me at the first opportunity I had to bring greetings from him,because he said that the Canadians had been among his best friends.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

TOWN OF NEW TORONTO

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West) moves third reading of Bill No. 1, intituled "An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto."

Motion agreed to: third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

SARNIA SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Cathcart, moves third reading of Bill No. 2, intituled "An Act respecting the City of Sarnia Separate School Board."

Motion agreed to: third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

ST. PATRICK'S HOME OF OTTAWA

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Morrow, moves third reading of Bill No. 19, intituled "An Act respecting St. Patrick's Home of Ottawa."

Motion agreed to: third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

MR. A. G. FROST (Bracondale) moves third reading of Bill No. 28, intituled "An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association."

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

CREDIT-FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick) moves third reading of Bill No. 31, intituled "An Act respecting Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien."

Motion agreed to: third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

HON. D. PORTER (Attorney General) moves third reading of Bill No. 73, intituled "An Act to provide for the making of Inquiries in connection with Hospitals, Sanatoria, Charitable Institutions and other Organizations."

Motion agreed to: third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to inform you that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is waiting to give assent to certain Bills and I would ask your permission to leave the Chamber in order to escort His Honour here.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and being seated upon the Throne.

MR. SPEAKER: May it please Your Honour:

The Legislative Assembly of the Province has at its present Sittings thereof passed several Bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

CLERK ASSISTANT: "The following are the Titles of the Bills to which Your Honour's Assent is prayed:

Bill No. 1, An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Bill No. 2, An Act respecting the City of Sarnia Separate School Board.

Bill No. 19, An Act respecting St. Patrick's Home of Ottawa.

Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

Bill No. 31, An Act respecting Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian.

Bill No. 73, an Act to provide for the making of Inquiries in connection with Hospitals, Sanatoria, Charitable Institutions and other Organizations."

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province doth assent to these Bills.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire.

(Take "C" follows)

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I ask you to revert to Orders of the Day.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I wish to report to the House, inasmuch as Bill No. 73 has been assented to, His Honour has been asked to approve an Order-in-Council appointing Mr. Gordon Fraser, Q.C., of Windsor, to act as Commissioner under this Statute to investigate the affairs of the East Windsor Hospital Association.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

MR. A. R. HERBERT (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great honour for me to represent the District of Temiskaming. It is the first time for nearly twenty years that our District has a member on the Government side.

I may say at this time that it was in no small part the good Government we have had that has made this

possible. We in the north have had the same consideration as all other parts of this great province.

I would like to talk first about the people in our District. They are of the pioneer type, rugged and strong in their beliefs. They are patriotic and are of many races. They come from the backwoods, the farms and the mines, foreigners yesterday - - Canadians to-day. People who were ready to turn their backs on regulations and control and seek a new frontier.

These people have had some trying times during the war years. We have contributed man-power equal to any area and perhaps more than most. A number of regiments in the last war from the great centres of the south came north to recruit many of their men. In addition we mobilized a complete infantry Regiment - some 1000 men in about ten days, in 1940. We are justly proud of this Regiment from the north country who to-day have many battle honours. They fought through the complete war with the 4th Armoured Division.

Many others served with distinction in our Air Force, the Navy, Marine and other wartime services. Many are to-day in Korea and Europe.

These war years will be remembered by the supreme sacrifice paid by great numbers of our volunteers, the cream of our young people.

The people at home struggled to keep their feet firmly planted in a District which they realized had a great future. We had no war industries or other means of full employment as our mines could scarcely operate due to shortages of man-power and equipment.

Our District is a large one, nearly five thousand square miles and having some 150 townships. It is a distance of some 200 miles from north to south and only a somewhat lesser distance from east to west.

In the north we have our gold mining areas -- around the Town of Larder Lake and Matachewan. These towns have remained at a constant level due to present prices of gold.

Coming south we have in the Boston Creek area, new finds of base metals. In Elk Lake area, pitchblende, in association with silver and cobalt, was discovered late last fall and exploration will proceed early this spring.

In Matachewan a new find of lead and one of copper are now past the exploration stage and are fast becoming producers.

One of our largest lakes in the District, Lake Temiskaming is now the attention of mining people and already one vein has been proven for some length. Conditions similar to other cobalt and silver areas are to be found and this opens up an entirely new potential,

one that might become as great as the Cobalt Camp.

Our Gowganda silver district has now three mines actively engaged in silver and cobalt mining and many other properties have a new lease on life.

Our Cobalt mining area and the town of Cobalt have been famous throughout the world for many years. The fiftieth anniversary of the town will be held in 1953. Mining has gone on continuously during this time. Some 460,000,000 oz. of silver and 100,000,000 lbs. of cobalt metal have been produced.

To-day we have seven companies now producing cobalt and silver ores and many others in the development stages.

The metal cobalt produced in this Camp has become most previous to the great industrial centres of the world. In recent years, many uses have been found for it. To-day every jet engine made contains over 100 lbs. of cobalt. It is used for armour piercing shells and plating. It is used in magnets to the extent of some 25 percent of the metal used. The magnets are most powerful in relation to size. In the form of a radioactive bomb, it is used for treatment of cancer. It is used medically for surgical bone screws and plates. Only a few years ago it had little value.

In the Temagami area recent exploration has turned up large deposits of base metals.

Mining in our District appears to be well on the way to new horizons. The surface has only been scratched.

Now let me turn to our farming area in a great clay belt that extends from the Town of New Liskeard north to the Towns of Earlton, Thornloe, Englehart and east to Belle Vallee, Judge, and west to Elk Lake and beyond. To-day we can produce crops equal to any in the province. Our herds of pure bred stock are considered to be some of the best in the country.

This Government and particularly the Department of Agriculture under the capable leadership of the Minister the hon. Tom Kennedy has done more in the past several administrations to assist the farmers than was ever known before. Our farmers appreciate this consideration.

Our great forest areas around Latchford, Goward, Temagami, Gowganda and Matachewan Districts are now employing thousands of workmen. To-day, they have working hours and conditions that have been greatly improved in recent years by new legislation. The timber areas are now being carefully studied to get the best yields and to conserve these resources for years to come. The Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and his staff are to be congratulated

for the efficient manner in which they have taken hold of these problems. We do want this big industry to have a great potential for the future so that new generations may have the same benefits as we have to-day.

Temagami and its great tourist areas that extend for many hundreds of miles into virgin country provides the king of sport in fishing and hunting for all concerned. Our present regulations provide ample catches and if abided by will insure this pleasure for many, many years. I might mention here that many other lake areas could become summer residential areas if present legislation would open these up for this purpose. I am aware of laws between various departments that are entirely contradictory to one another. By this I mean between the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Mines. I also believe that many other lakes should be netted to take out the present fish and re-stocked with game fish.

With such a large district we have many thousands of miles of roads. Our main roads are a pleasure to drive on. Many of our smaller roads are now being improved. We do need more development roads to open up mining and timbering areas and I know that the Department under the hon. Minister George Doucett have requests now before them. They have assured me that these will be given early attention. The roads into our

farming districts are kept fairly well but it is becoming an ever increasing burden to the Townships to finance their portion of the upkeep. I do know that this has been considered in great detail but with our large farms and scarcity of population, it is a financial burden.

I might speak now about our Development Railroad, the Ontario Northland, that travels through this District. It has certainly been of great benefit to us and a railroad that is, I am sure, one of the most efficiently operated on the continent. One that has the most modern of equipment and one that does provide the services expected. Our Town of Englehart is a railroad town and a very model town it is. It is the opinion of a number of people that we do pay too great an amount for this railway service. As an illustration, I am told that to ship an article from Toronto to North Bay would cost the same as from, say, North Bay to Cobalt. This in turn brings up our cost of living in this District. All one needs to do is to read of prices in a North Bay paper and compare them with costs in our towns. I do feel that this railroad has now more than paid for its programs and that some reduction in rates should be passed along to the people in the District. We are unable to encourage many industrial concerns here

because our rates would not permit competitive prices in other parts of the province. I may say that the Railway Commission are to be complimented on the manner in which they have managed this operation.

In the Throne Speech mention was made of new legislation to aid mining municipalities. This is required by a number of towns in our District -- Cobalt, Matachewan, North Cobalt, Haileybury and Larder Lake. These towns provide services to miners working in other areas and have no means of taxing the mines concerned, or having any of the mines' profits diverted to them. I am sure this legislation will come forward at an early date and I do want to thank the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell) and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), for the prompt manner in which they are dealing with this question.

Temiskaming is a big land breeding red-blooded people who want the chance to work out their own destiny. All we ask is an even break for ourselves and the north country.

We are proud to be Canadians -- living in this great province and having our homes in the great northland.

MR. J. P. JOHNSTONE (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, I would like to pay my respects to Mr. Speaker

for the high position he holds, and for the efficient way in which he discharges his duties. I would also like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on his success on November 22nd last year. I have listened to so many speakers, some twenty of them and they were very good, but I am a farmer, Mr. Speaker, and I am proud of it, and I speak in the farmers' language. I cannot use of the large words some other hon. members do, but I still am going to say what I have to say. I am going to be very brief. I am going to say a few words about my own riding because, after the hon. members have spoken, there is nothing left to talk about.

I would like to say a few words regarding the St. Lawrence Seaway. This is a wonderful opportunity for advancement in many ways for our province and our country. The Government must be congratulated for its foresight and initiative in undertaking such a large project, not knowing for certain if our good neighbours to the south are coming in with us or not.

Then a word about reform institutions. The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) should be congratulated on the manner in which he is handling his Department, especially in connection with the younger inmates who are being taught trades, so

that on their release they will be in a better position to take their place with others, and will become good citizens.

Then, in connection with conservation, the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott), under whose jurisdiction falls this important matter, is to be congratulated for the able manner in which he has controlled the natural resources of our forests so that they will never be depleted. He is to be congratulated on the young trees which are planted each year, which will insure a supply of timber in the years to come.

(Take "D" follows)

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to say a word of two about our hospitals. The Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) is to be congratulated for the assistance he has given in the erection of many new hospitals throughout the Province, and for the numerous additions to existing hospitals, made possible by large grants. These hospitals are doing wonderful work in alleviating the suffering, and taking care of the ill, and the grants given by the Provincial Government, have relieved the communities of quite a burden.

In my own riding, we have three new hospitals built in recent years, which could not have been erected without the assistance from the Provincial Government. We also have two older hospitals in my riding, which are now contemplating alterations and additions, and they are looking forward to receiving substantial grants. I will repeat "substantial grants", because they are required for the enlarging and bringing up-to-date of our hospitals and equipment.

Now, just a word about education. The Hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) deserves great credit for advancing education in our province.

Additional subjects are being taught in our small rural schools, which formerly were taught only in city schools, and this enables the children from the rural communities to obtain the same education as those living in the cities, and yet permits them to remain at home.

I am very glad to be able to tell the hon. members that we have some large district schools in our area which are a credit to the communities, and I would say also a credit to the Provincial Government.

A word now about hydro, Mr. Speaker. The hydro made great strides in its development for industry in my riding, particularly for the rural people, and my riding is largely rural. It has alleviated the burden of much hard work on the farmers, particularly those engaged in raising dairy cattle, where modern milking equipment is a necessity, in order to produce a high standard of milk, which is necessary to safeguard the health of the people in our Province.

Mr. Speaker, I may be a little out of order in what I am saying, but really I would feel more at home at an auction sale. Frankly, I am a wee bit nervous, and I ask to be excused.

I would like to make some reference to our tourist business. The Hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cecile) has done a wonderful job. The riding which I represent has approximately 200 miles of shoreline, bordering on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, a great portion of which still remains in its natural state. A considerable section of the land along the shore has been developed in the last few years, which is evidence that more and more tourists are coming to the Bruce Peninsula each year. It is a spot of beauty, and includes inland lakes and rivers, and forests largely in their natural state. In addition, we have excellent hunting grounds for deer and bear and small game, and good fishing for bass, lake trout, speckled trout, or, in fact, whatever your hooks will catch.

In the last two years we have opened up a new highway which will permit the building of perhaps 2,000 cottages. In fact, 200 or more are built at the present time.

A few words now regarding highways. The Hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) unfortunately at this time is not able to be in the House and he has

my sympathy, and I wish him a speedy recovery. During his term of office, he has played a great part in the development of this Province, in the way of building main highways, which are really the arteries of this Province. In regard to the riding I represent, may I say that we feel we should have some work done on the existing highways, as we have had very little done in the past few years. Also, some work is badly needed to develop roads which would open up areas for the tourists. The northern part of Bruce County depends largely on the tourist trade and summer business for its livelihood, and there is only one highway going up the centre of the Peninsula, connecting with the boat for Manitoulin Island. This is used by thousands of people, going each way, each year, and we feel it is extremely important that this road be built to accommodate heavy traffic. In addition, we have the Blue Water Highway from Kincardine north, which needs to be re-surfaced.

To the Hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) I would like to say that we thank him for everything he has done for us in Bruce Riding, in the past. We would greatly appreciate it, if he could see his way

clear to do some construction work and re-surfacing on our highways this year.

Now, just a word about game and fish. The Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) deserves a great deal of credit for the helpful manner in which he has supervised the re-stocking of our lakes and streams, which ensures good fishing for both the tourists and the general public. I think it would be of benefit if we could have more game wardens, especially in the northern part, to assist in enforcing the law. In my riding we have organizations such as the South Bruce Game and Fish Association, and others, which are doing a wonderful job in regard to supervising the re-stocking of our various streams. They have a great influence on the younger sportsmen, in seeing that they keep within the fish and game laws. May I say more power to these organizations, which are of great benefit, not only to us, but to any community.

Mr. Speaker, when speaking in regard to hydro, there was one thing I omitted to mention, as for the moment I had forgotten about it, and so, with your permission, I will go back a little. In our riding, hydro has done a wonderful job for us.

(Take "E" follows)

It has been extended to many, many people and has helped them out wonderfully. I just wanted to explain to you in one way -- a little story, not a bad story although I do not think the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) will take credit for it. I hope not.

I listened to the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. Root) speaking about the "twinkle,twinkle lights" and little doors outside -- the welcome,and it made me think of possibly two years ago -- it would be two and a half years ago, a man came to me one day and said -- well, I won't say exactly what he said -- he said: "Listen, what is the matter, I can't get hydro?" I said, "Anything wrong?" "Well," he said, "I can't get hydro. I have been asking for it but I have not got it." I said, "When did you put your application in?" "Oh," he said, "just a little while ago -- three or four months ago." "Well," I said, "that is wrong. You should have asked for it before that and you should have sent in a form. How do you expect to get the hydro that soon?" Now, this man was not a man who would support young J.P., so I went around and looked it over and I found out that they were going to run it in there very shortly -- it was tying in with another line -- so I went back and I told him he would get the hydro. He still did not believe me. He had a couple of neighbours there and I got quite a"going over."

Just before election I dropped into this place -- that was about a year and a half after -- and they had no children before at all - no family. So I dropped into the home and I saw them there and I went into the house and the lady was there. I said: "You did not have any children last time." She replied: "No, but, J.P., we have got the hydro now; things have changed over. Everything is all for the better." "Well," I said, "how are you going to raise the'kids'?" She said, "Well, J.P., don't tell Pop, but I am going to raise them to be good Conservatives, like you."

Mr. Speaker, just a few words on agriculture. As I said before, I am a farmer, probably will always be a farmer. It is just the same as any hon. member is proud of his profession. We need all the different professions, and one cannot get along very well without the other.

Mr. Speaker, in regard to agriculture, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) deserves great credit for the advancement in agriculture that has come into effect in this province. I would like to speak a few minutes on agriculture pertaining to Bruce County. I said before I have to speak of my county because there is nothing else left; everybody has gone over it so often. But, Bruce County is one of the few major beef-producing counties and has been consistently the highest cream-producing county in the province. Hog production

(Page E-3 follows.)

remains fairly constant around 120,000 a year. Dairy cattle are gaining in popularity and since 1951 milk has been shipped from Walkerton and district to the whole-milk market in Toronto.

Although large acreage of malting barley and flax was grown in 1951, livestock products remain our largest industry. Indications are that in spite of labour shortages agricultural production will be increased. Increased interest is evident in improved hay and pasture, grass silage and soil improvement. Farm organization is well developed from the standpoint of achievement as well as the number of well-supported farm organizations. I would like to mention here that the Federation of Agriculture is steadily growing stronger and they have accomplished much in furthering the interests of the farmer.

I hope that legislation will be forthcoming whereby junior farmers can obtain loans to assist them in starting farming, which I think is very essential as there are far too many farms vacant.

I would like to say a few words here, and just get away from my brief. In our riding we have a lot of farmers who would like their families to remain in Bruce County. They are the finest farms in the country for raising beef and all of those farms should have young people on them raising families. I think we should have them.

If we can get legislation through to that effect, to help the young boys, it will be all right because today a young man cannot start farming unless his dad or rich uncle gives him a lift.

At this time may I suggest, Mr. Speaker -- I am just suggesting it -- that the Milk Control Board be given more power. This is in reference to the protection of licensed distributors and their producers in the smaller communities.

Mr. Speaker in conclusion I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation and the assistance given to me by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), the hon Cabinet Ministers and other Government officials in the past year.

I thank you.

MR. E. P. MORNINGSTAR (Welland): Mr. Speaker, and hon. members, firstly I must say it is a privilege and an honour to represent the great riding of Welland County. I might say to you, Mr. Speaker, I was quite flattered when I first came into this Legislature. As you know, Mr. Speaker, I am a new man here -- one of your new members -- and on the first few days that I happened to be here in the Legislature, I was called hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). I was quite flattered, Mr. Speaker, and honoured -- probably we should be labelled in some way; maybe there is a resemblance there -- probably in the avoirdupois field.

Mr. Speaker, I only hope that I can contribute something not only to my own riding but to the Province of Ontario as well. As you know, I have had quite a few years of municipal experience in Welland, in my good township of Crowland, and, during those years, I have had the pleasure of meeting most of the hon. Cabinet Ministers in Toronto, and at this time, I would like to express my sympathy to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) for the accident which he had.

I might say that during my eighteen years' municipal experience, he is the only Minister of Highways who ever came around to see us each and every year, just to see how our money was being spent back in our own counties. So, it was evident

that he had a great deal of interest not only in our county roads and provincial highways but also in our municipal roads. And that also applies to the other hon. Ministers of the different Departments.

I might mention the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar). I have had a great deal to do with his Department, and have always been received with courtesy, and I might say that on different occasions in attending the various conventions -- the Municipal and Rural Municipalities and the Good Roads Convention -- I had the pleasure of meeting the different hon. Cabinet Ministers and at this time I would say that I do think the triumph in the November 22nd election was due to the good leadership of our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

I happened to be at various conventions when he addressed the different gatherings, and each and every time he was very, very impressive in his remarks when he said that we did not know everything, and to the different representatives of the different municipalities, if they had any problem, any misunderstanding or needed any advice, his door was always open and he would be very glad to receive them. That is a great thing for the Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario to say.

I might say also that it is very amusing when during our election campaign, Mr. Speaker, as most of the hon. members know, the leader of

the C.C.F. Party said that our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) should fire the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and that he did not know what he was doing. But, today in this House, it is very amusing to hear that same leader of the C.C.F. Party (Mr. Jolliffe) commending our hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), and commendations have come from both sides of the House upon the good work he is doing in settling these strikes.

Mr. Speaker, I might also say at this time that in dealing with the Deputy Ministers of the different Departments, in my experience I have always been received with the greatest courtesy, and I want to commend them at this time and also the civil servants, while I have been here, for the way I have been received.

We have different items, as you know, Mr. Speaker, that we must bring up each and every day concerning people in our own ridings, but really, I did not know what I was getting into or that I would get into so much trouble, when elected as a member of the Legislature here. I now know what I got into. But I must say that I have had the very, very best co-operation from each Department here, and I can only say that I do appreciate it very, very much.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, Welland riding, due to being an industrial centre of note, has a great number of skilled workers and is one of the

most cosmopolitan centres in Canada. Besides Anglo-Saxon citizens of both Canadian and English birth, there is a large section of French-speaking Canadian workers. There is an extensive permanent population of Italian and Hungarian origin -- also Polish, Croation, Ukrainian, Slovak and other nationalities, and I might say, Mr. Speaker, that most of these groups of different nationalities have their halls, where they can get together and discuss their problems, and that they do a great deal of good work not only in our own riding but in the Province of Ontario and possibly in the Dominion of Canada.

These different groups have their insurance policies like life insurance policies and sick benefits and they receive our displaced persons who are entering Canada ---- the Province of Ontario is getting most of them -- taking them in and showing them and teaching them our Canadian way of life, and I can only speak in the very, very highest terms of these different groups of people or nationalities which we have in our own riding.

I might also mention some other items of note that we have in my riding. Right here, I think, is a chance, Mr. Speaker, to "toot our own horn". The Twin Flight Locks at Thorold are the largest in North America. It was said the other day that the Welland Ship Canal had joined Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and at Thorold at the north

end of the Welland Ship Canal we do have the largest flight locks in North America.

I might say also in my riding that the final battle of the war of 1812-1814 was fought at Cooks Mills, and a monument has been erected there. That is in the municipality where I was born. I believe a museum to preserve the story of the rural people might be erected along the lines suggested by the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. Root). After all, agriculture is the backbone of any successful economy. The first man was a farmer in the Garden of Eden and in all probability the last man will be one.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the place for that museum would be at Niagara Falls. As you know, we have a great number of tourists there and it would probably work in with our hydro development.

Mr. Speaker, one of the largest drainage schemes Welland County has ever had is going on right now in the Township of Wainfleet. The work is being subsidized by both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The drainage in the area was seriously affected by the feeder canal being cut off when the Welland Ship Canal was deepened the last time by the Federal Government. There were thirty thousand acres seriously affected, and I might say that agricultural experts claim that five thousand acres of this soil will be better than Mr.

Hepburn's onion land ever was, when drainage is completed.

Mr. Speaker, I do know that the people of Wainfleet, along with others, do appreciate the assistance from the Provincial Government because, as you know, in recent years the subsidy on drainage schemes has been increased from 25 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent. Also, this subsidy is paid on engineering costs, where before it was not. I am sure the people not only of the Township of Wainfleet but of the Province of Ontario appreciate that move which the Government has initiated.

(Take "F" follows)

I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) andhis Department for the assistance and leadership they have given the rural people through the agricultural representatives and other organizations in my riding. Our agricultural representative is Mr. Joseph Wilson who is giving a great deal of assistance to the Junior Farmers and other agricultural organizations. Farmers in my riding have brought honour to themselves as well as the province by winning prizes at the International World's Fair at Chicago for their timothy seed. We do appreciate the subsidy on lime, where soil suffers from acidity and needs the chemical.

The Welland riding is highly industrialized and probably has a greater share of Workmen's Compensation cases than most Ontario ridings. The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario is model legislation and the Board has carried out the terms of the Act effectively. They are, however, tied to the terms of the Act by regulations and cannot exceed them. I am concerned about a number of cases that might be considered border-line. Very often in these border-line cases, there is a legitimate doubt as to the rights of the applicant for benefits. The Board, in its official capacity, is unable to overcome this; they must serve

as an administrative board and carry out the functions according to the letter of the law. In the meantime, there are cases that do not fall into the pattern of the legislation or are unable to qualify. In order that we might assure ourselves these persons are not being penalized, I feel that an Appeal Board should be established, to consider these border-line cases. In this manner, the Board would be in a position to weigh all the evidence intelligently and have the right to make an award if there is reasonable doubt as to the qualifications of a case. It may be necessary for the province to provide a lump sum each year so the Appeal Board may have some funds to meet the requirements in these cases. We all appreciate the fact that industry makes the major contribution to compensation, and we do not want to be unfair to industry, nor add to the cost of living by extending contributions beyond a reasonable scale. In a few words, an Appeal Board having authority to use its judgment in border-line cases, is what is required to meet this need.

A week ago Sunday I was called to the town of Port Colborne and there saw a pitiful sight, a man in bed, his two arms were paralysed and his legs were paralysed. It was a nice, clean home, his good wife was there He happened to be an employee of the

Federal Government, employed by the Department of Railways and Canals. Through some misunderstanding or misinterpretation, he did not qualify for compensation and he is in dire circumstances to-day. That is one reason why I make this suggestion, Mr. Speaker. I have no fault to find with the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) or the Compensation Board, but I feel it my duty to bring this special item before you. This case has been going on for three years and they asked me if there was any possible way they might get assistance. They have no other assistance than the sum his fellow employees are contributing each month to help keep the wolf from the door. It is just a suggestion, Mr. Speaker, that if there was an Appeal Board, these border-line cases could be worked out.

I am interested in the common man. Throughout the years I have seen hardship, frustration and problems that are just too much for many to bear. I am pleased with the progressive legislation that this Government has been introducing in the welfare field. I am sure the new disabled allowance Bill will fill a very great need in providing for these most difficult cases. We all know of cases that just seem to be beyond any physical rehabilitation. I have in mind a young man in my own area who, I think, has as much courage as

anyone I know. This young man's mind is as clear as a bell and yet, because of this affliction, he must remain an incurable for the rest of his days. This boy, however, is sparking and encouraging all other chronic invalids. I know that for one he has expressed real interest and appreciation for this supposed allowance.

May I say to the everlasting credit of the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), at long last the collection of estates has ceased. It was a constant threat of every elderly person who acquired, through the years, any real property. In other words, we have been penalizing those who have been thrifty and encouraging those who failed to save for later days.

As you know, at one time, when a man who saved a little money and had his own home, eventually did receive the Old Age Pension or Assistance, if he had property, that was put against his estate. That certainly was penalizing or punishing the man who tried to save a dollar, and I, ersonally, am for the man who has a little ambition and tries to get on and save something for the future. I am sure that each and every one of us in the province of Ontario appreciates the legislation that the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) has brought forward in eliminating that. There are no claims put on real estate to-day.

I am, however, concerned with the value of the dollar in existence and feel very strongly that the Government should reconsider the amount of pension they are providing pensioners with to-day. I think this partnership arrangement should stipulate that the Government pays fifty percent of the pension. The onus is on the Dominion Government to keep abreast of the cost of living and it is time they considered fifty dollars instead of forty dollars' pension. I am sure the province of Ontario would be willing to go along.

I am glad the Speech from the Throne mentioned assistance to municipalities in their highway problems. We have that situation in our Welland riding. As you know, the Welland ship canal does connect Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and on the east side of the Welland ship canal, we have a highway all the way through, but on the west side, we have none. This is causing a great deal of inconvenience in my riding, especially when the boats go through. Most of our industrial workers are on the east side of the Welland ship canal and the residential section is on the west side and at times, they probably have to wait half an hour to three-quarters of an hour with long lines of traffic because of the boats going through. I do believe, Mr. Speaker, that some solution could be worked out between the

Federal Government and the Provincial Government to alleviate the bottlenecks in Welland. I hope this can be done.

It certainly is amazing the way the Press gets the gist of a speaker's efforts. I have just been thinking how poorly informed the public would be without the thorough understanding of public issues for which we can almost wholly thank the Press.

In conclusion, I say it is an honour and a privilege to represent the people of the County of Welland, and I do hope with the municipal experience I have, that I will be able to look after their interests, and also contribute something to this great province of Ontario.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Beckett, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour) moves second reading of Bill No. 80, "An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act".

He said: In view of all that has happened, in view of the criticism, unjustifiable I might add, of the Workmen's Compensation Act, I think that I should make rather a comprehensive statement about this

particular Act. This Bill, No. 80, includes a number of things which are intended to improve the Workmen's Compensation Act, and has been the result of a study made by Mr. Justice Roach in his now very famous and comprehensive report regarding Workmen's Compensation. As I have said before, the Workmen's Compensation Act has benefitted to a great extent by the observations and the recommendations made by Mr. Justice Roach. Before going into the details of that particular phase of our investigation, I would like to give you a resume of Workmen's Compensation since its beginning. I had a great deal of research done on this matter, a considerable amount for which I must beg your indulgence, because I will have to read it, it would be impossible for anyone of my ability to have absorbed all this information and be able to give it verbatim.

(Take "G" follows)

In the early stages of growth of this Province in 1880 and 1890, there was very little, if any, means of providing injured workmen with any financial assistance for expenses incurred as a result of industrial accidents. There was copied from the old English, "Employers' Liability Act", an Act which was known as the "Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act", which while it used for the first time the term, "compensation" in relation to industrial injuries, it could not have been considered a Workmen's Compensation Act. This legislation did not protect an injured workman or his dependents if the accident was caused through the workmen's own negligence or the negligence of a fellow workman.

Organized labour, even though in its infancy in those days, made vigorous representations to the Provincial Government of the day, and as a result of such representations the late Sir William Meredith was commissioned by the Government on June 30th, 1910, to make inquiries as to the laws relating to the liability of employers to pay compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment. The Commission further empowered the Chief Justice to make any recommendations he saw fit in the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, or to recommend to the Government an entirely new type of law. Sir William Meredith made three reports to the Provincial Government, namely, March 27th, 1912,

April 1st, 1913, and October 31st, 1913. These reports were based on Sir William's opinion after considering the numerous briefs and evidence and proposals submitted to him at the various public hearings.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, which as already mentioned was in essence an Employer's Liability Act, in denying a workmen or his dependents any redress if the accident was caused by his negligence or the negligence of a fellow workman, also denied the workman or his dependents any redress if he was considered to have voluntarily assumed the risks of employment. This section of that particular Act would practically bar every injured workman, because it was generally assumed by law that if a workman accepted employment in the Province, he knew of the risks involved in such employment.

Organized labour, who was "carrying the torch" to what they termed proper legislation, to take care of injured workmen, were represented at the public hearings by the late Fred Bancroft, then Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the late Joseph Gibbons, a Special Representative of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who later became one of the Toronto Hydro Electric Power Commissioners, Wm. L. Best, The Dominion Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

and the only member of the Labour Delegation presently living, C. Lawrence, Dominion Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and J. H. Hall, Legislative Representative of the Order of Railway Conductors. These men were assisted by the late Tom Moore, former President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the late James Simpson, former Mayor of the City of Toronto and John Bruce, Dominion Representative of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union.

Various casualty Insurance Companies were represented before the Royal Commission to oppose any changes in the old Liability Law. Most of the industries represented by the Canadian Manufacturers Association also objected to labour's proposal in its entirety. The early notes of Sir William seemed to indicate that he was so convinced of the utter injustices of the Wormken's Compensation for Injuries Act that he intended to make what was termed in those days, "radical recommendations" to change the entire concept of this whole problem, even to the point of taking such matters out of the courts and out of the hands of the legal profession, to overcome as he termed it, the costly delays and nuisances of litigation, in order that the injured workman and his dependants could receive the benefits of speedy justice, humanely administered.

There are some interesting notations in the brief submitted to the Royal Commission in opposition to any change in the law, and these tend to show that leaders of business and industry of that day had very little foresight in this regard, and most certainly shows how far this Province has progressed in its legislation, and how far the people of the Province have progressed in their thinking. A quotation from one of these briefs to the Royal Commission is as follows:

> "Furthermore their recipient, (of Workmen's Compensation), upon oath must declare to the satisfaction of the Commissioners whether or not his action, (filing of claim) has been launched under the auspices or advice of any Trade Union."

In another section of the brief is the following:

> "Our only regret is that the Commissioner has brought in a bill, which in our opinion, is unworkable and which if adopted will cause needless trouble. We think it is very unfortunate that the Government ever asked this man, Sir William Meredith, to bring in the bill".

Still in another section from the brief is as follows:

> "Since our business extends from one end of the Dominion to the other, we will not be able to meet competition because of the heavy charges that the proposed Injury Act will put upon our business".

Still another portion of the brief signed by a late prominent member of the Senate, who was President of a large company, doing dominion wide business, states

the following, in referring to the Bill:

> "It is extremely drastic and we are quite agreeable that dependants of families of workmen to have lost their lives in industry, should be paid by the State, and for this reason, we do not feel that the proposed bill is a just one".

Later in the same brief this man says:

> "There does not seem to be the slightest shadow of justice in paying these dependants of the injured workmen if the accident was caused through no negligence on my part".

The final recommendation of this group to Sir William Meredith is as follows:

> "A percentage of the premium rates representing the proportions of the accidents due to the fault of the workmen should be chargeable at the option of the employers and upon due notice to the workman, and shall be deducted by the employers from the wages of the workmen".

I give you those thoughts in order to indicate what the feeling was in those days in regard to this Act.

In Sir William's final reports to the Legislature he did recommend an entirely new Act, and "radical", as it was referred to, the Government of that day accepted his recommendations and enacted a law known as, "The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario", and this law became effective for accidents arising out of and in the course of one's employment in the industries covered at that time, which happened on or after January 1st, 1915. The

new law disregarded the question of negligence in its entirety, and recognized the misfortune of a crippled workman and the needs of his widow and children,irrespective of whether the accident was caused through his own negligence or the negligence of a fellow workman, or as a matter of fact irrespective of any type of negligence or any other circumstances. The new law made provision for its administration by a Commission appointed by the Legislature and such Commission was to be known as "The Workmen's Compensation Board," a body corporate and consisting of three members. This Board has exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under Part 1 of the Act, and as to any matter or thing in respect to which any power, authority or discretion is conferred upon the Board, and the action or decision of the Board, thereon, is final and conclusive, and is not open to question or review in any court nor may any proceeding before the Board be restrained. History has shown that those who opposed this legislation have been wrong in all their major points of opposition, namely cost, hardship on industry, and the Act being a detergent to new industries locating in this Province.

In 1915, when the Act became operative there were 14,750 employers, whose operations came within

the provisions of the Act. The assessable payrolls for that year were $147,603,000. The average assessment rate was $1.27 per $100.00 of payroll. There were 17,033 accidents reported to the Board during the first year the Act was in effect and the benefits amounted to $893,321.12. The original Act provided that during periods of total temporary disability a workman was to be compensated on 55 per cent of his average earnings for the year preceding his compensable accident up to a maximum of $2,000.00 per year. There was no medical aid whatever provided for by the Act at that time. Further representations were made by organized labour to the Government of the day and the Act was amended to provide for medical aid, for compensable injuries, effective April 24th, 1919, and a still further amendment effective July 1st, 1920, increased the percentage from 55 per cent to 66 2/3 per cent. In 1921, the number of employers, whose operations came within the provisions of the Act had increased to 17,917, and the assessable payroll to $355,259,000.00. The average assessment rate had also increased to $1.34 per $100.00 of payroll. In that year there were 45,191 accidents reported, and the benefits awarded, which included medical aid and a retroactive increase to widows, amounted to $6,189,263.49. In 1926 the Government of the day amended the Act to make silicosis an industrial disease, and from time to time made

certain other changes in the list of industrial diseases covered by the Act's provisions. On July 1st, 1943, the maximum provided by the Act was increased from $2,000.00 to $2,500.00 per year and applied to accidents which happened on and after July 1st, 1943. The following year the number of employers whose operations came within the provisions of the Act had increased to 25,001, and the assessable payroll to $1,169,052,000.00, whereas, the average assessment rate was reduced to $1.02 per $100.00 of payroll. There were 123,820 accidents reported and the benefits awarded amounted to $12,485,599.95. In 1945 and 1946 further amendments were enacted such as providing for artificial appliances required on and after January 1st, 1946, irrespective of the date of the accident. In other words, this amendment gave the Board authority to provide and maintain artifical appliances for those workmen who suffered such permanent disabilities between January 1st, 1915, and April 24th, 1919, when medical aid became part of the law. Effective January 1st, 1950, and applying to accidents which happened on and after that date, the percentage of compensation was increased from 66 2/3 per cent to 75 per cent, and the maximum annual salary from $2,500.00 to $3,000.00. In the year following this amendment there were 47,858 employers whose operations came within the provisions of the Act, and the assessable payroll amounted to $2,391,000,000.00,

the average assessment rate being reduced to $1.00 per $100.00 of payroll. There were 202,645 accidents reported and the benefits amounted to $24,999,520.75.

---Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair.

---Mr. Parry in the Chair.

MR. DALEY: Other important amendments were enacted between the years 1945 and 1947, which extended the protection of the Act to thousands of injured workmen. These amendments brought all the operations of municipalities within the provisions of the Act and by compulsion brought in the employees of school boards, hospitals, sanatoriums, hotels, restaurants, taxis, all employees of all government boards and commissions as well as the employees of the Provincial Government. The amendment of 1946 gave to these employees, municipalities, government boards and commissions, who are in Schedule 2 of the Act, and extended to the other employees of Schedule 2 employers such as Railways, Steamship Lines, etcetera, the same right as has been enjoyed by the employees of the other industries since 1944, namely the right of free initial choice of doctor for treatment of their compensable injuries and such medical aid was to be provided through the Board and not direct between employer and employee as formerly.

(Take "H" follows)

There has been only one political change in the history of the Board, and this took place following the 1934 elections. This Government and prior Governments of the same faith have never intruded into the Board's affairs, and have assured the Board absolute freedom from any political control. The Board appoints its own staff, and has full and absolute control of same, and no member of the staff has ever been dismissed or disciplined for political reasons. The Board is in absolute control of its funds in that it is entirely self-sustained. There are no monies whatever given to the Board by the Legislature, and no contributions whatever from workmen who are covered by the provisions of the Act.

There are two Schedules under Part 1 of the Act, Schedule 1, whose employer members contribute to the Board's funds by way of an assessment on their payrolls and Schedule 2, where the employer is individually liable for the entire cost of his compensable claims. As far as the injured workman or his dependants are concerned there is no difference in the Act's provisions. Should an employer be in default in reporting his operations or in the payment of his assessment, the workman's right to compensation is not

affected, thereby, that is, the right to compensation is present so long as the employer's operations are under the Act regardless of the employer's default.

One of the main points in administering this Act, is the interpretation of its provisions and the present Board are carrying out not only the desires of the Minister, but we feel also the intent placed on the legislation by its framer, that is, it is a Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the interpretation should be as broad as humanly possible and that wherever there is doubt the benefit of such doubt must go to the injured workman or his dependants. We feel that the great majority of employers in the Province agree with this principle. The Act provides that the Board was not to be bound by any legal precedence in fact not even by its own precedence. Different benefits are provided by the Act such as compensation, medical aid, rehabilitation, etc. As already mentioned, the scale of compensation is affected by statute. The amendments placed on the statute books by this Government have been such that they do not limit the Board in any manner as to what it may do in respect to providing

medical aid, in fact in cases of severe injury or complicating conditions, medical aid may form by far the greater part of the cost of a claim.

Before going into the question of paraplegics, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that recently there has been a considerable amount of publicity in the newspapers regarding the three gunmen who were abroad in the land, and who seriously injured two Toronto policemen.

It may not be generally understood what part the Workmen's Compensation would play in that, but the amendment to Section 50 gives the Board full control over all medical aid for Schedule 2 employers, especially by the wording which reads, "Shall be furnished or arranged by the Board as it may direct or approve".

---Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. DALEY: We maintain a paraplegic team composed of the very best men available who are on call 24 hours a day. We maintain an arrangement with three plastic surgeons who are on call in any part of the province, in connection with burns.

We have had considerable dealings with the Toronto Police Commission in connection with these men who were seriously hurt in this gun fight, and we had a little difficulty in convincing them exactly what should be done. In any event, in the case of Sergeant Tong, the man who was so seriously hurt, may I say that he is in our second floor ward at the Toronto General Hospital, and has the benefit of the finest neuro-surgeons on the Board's paraplegic team.

The Board also maintains a blood bank, and pays the regular fee for the necessary blood plasma. As I say, Sgt. Tong is receiving the very finest medical assistance which can be provided any place, anywhere, under the jurisdiction of the Compensation Board.

Police Constable Deadman, who was wounded during the drug store hold-up, I think about a year ago, is still in the second floor ward of the Toronto General Hospital, under the Board's complete jurisdiction, and is receiving treatment from the Board's therapists, occupational therapists and physiotherapists. The Globe & Mail of March 30th said that Sgt. Tong will be receiving occupational therapy and physiotherapy through the facilities of the Toronto General

Hospital. I do not want to detract in any way from the Toronto General Hospital, but it is the Workmen's Compensation Board which is supplying these facilities, and he has received them, and will continue to receive occupational therapy,physiotherapy, and special nursing, provided by the Board.

All these services have been made possible by the amendment giving the Board full and absolute control of all cases of medical aid. These services are not something that is peculiar to the Toronto General Hospital, but they are available throughout the Province, to every workman in the Province of Ontario who is covered by the provisions of the Act, irrespective of where he may be injured. We use chartered planes, special trains, private ambulances, planes of the Department of Lands and Forests, and cars of the Ontario Provincial Police in providing these services.

We have in the neighbourhood of seventy paraplegics and the cost for these has varied from $30,000.00 to $82,000.00. I feel on this point I should tell you of some of the services provided under the heading of "Medical Aid", by the Board and as far as I know there is not another Workmen's

Compensation Board on this Continent that provides for such services. While these services may be termed expensive, nevertheless, they render the best type of treatment to the workman and oftentimes, as a result of these services, the workman is able to carry on at some type of gainful employment, and the cost to the employer is thereby lessened. To illustrate this, the Board have on a retainer fee basis, Dr. H. Botterell an outstanding neurosurgeon, Dr. Jousse, a neurologist and Dr. Ebhart, a specialist in internal medicine. This is the only paraplegic team that I know of, and is on call for the Board twenty-four hours a day. Recently a workman was injured in the town of Cochrane, and the doctor there, acting under the Board's regulations, telephoned the Board advising of the accident and that in his opinion the man's spine had been fractured. He was told by the Board not to move this man, and the Board immediately proceeded to charter a T.C.A.Aircraft, and sent a striker frame to Cochrane on the Aircraft together with a doctor and a nurse. Within seven hours of the time of this call the man was in a Toronto Hospital under the care of the paraplegic team. The necessary surgery was done and the man was transferred to the

Board's Malton Clinic and is now back at work. His only remaining permanent disability is that he cannot fully bend his spine to touch the ground. He has a back that is just as strong as ever and under the Board's regulations will receive his proper pension based on his physical disability, even though he is back at work at no wage loss and can continue to earn wages perhaps in excess of those he earned preceding his accident.

We have another case, as an illustration, where a general manager, who was covered under the Act along with his employees, was injured in a compensable accident, about forty miles west of the city of Calgary. In the accident the spinal cord was completely severed, and because there are no facilities for such paraplegic treatment on the Prairies, the Board arranged with the T.C.A. to remove three sets of seats on one of their regular planes and sent a striker frame and a nurse, to accompany this man back to Toronto. He was placed under the care of this team and transferred to Lyndhurst Lodge, where the Board have a number of their paraplegics. His treatment has been completed, and he has been supplied with the necessary braces and

wheel-chair and is now back at work carrying out his former duties as General Manager of the Company.

We have had other cases where men have been badly burned in explosions. In this respect the Board have on call Doctors Farmer, Hoyle Campbell and John Ord, who are three of the outstanding plastic surgeons of the country, specializing in burn cases. The Board also keeps on hand a fairly substantial stock of blood plasma, and we have forwarded this plasma, as well as these doctors, to various parts of the Province, and as a result have saved workmen's lives. We have also sent both the plasma and these doctors by private automobile under Provincial Police escort to parts of the Province and have further transported them by special train. One specific case would be the explosion at a Brantford factory some few years ago where we sent the doctors and continued to transport blood plasma to the Brantford Hospital from Toronto in Board automobiles. We were thankful for the co-operation of the Provincial Police in this case, and we had blood plasma and doctors in Brantford within sixty minutes of the time we received the call. Because of the terrible burns it was necessary to build special tanks in which these men could be immersed completely in the proper

oils. This bank was designed by Dr. Hoyle Campbell, and was erected in a matter of a few days through the co-operation and efforts of the officials of Toronto St. Michael's Hospital. We were able to save the lives of some of these men, and now they are back gainfully employed.

In addition to all the foregoing, the Ontario Board was the first, and as far as I know, is the only Workmen's Compensation Board, to provide and maintain a complete physical medicine hospital. This is the world-famous Malton Centre, and "world famous" is the only proper terminology. There have been persons sent here for training and to the Board's offices to study the Act and its administration, by the United Nations, and these people have come from England, France, Sweden, Norway, Finland, The Netherlands, Italy, Yugoslavia, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, India, South America, Puerto Rico, Haiti and Mexico and surprising as it may seem to the members of this House, there is hardly a month that we do not have persons from the United States being trained at this Centre. We have had occupational and physiotherapists from practically every State in the United States. We have had a number, in addition to

these, who have come to Malton for long periods of training under certain scholarships. We have had groups sent here from California, Massachusetts and other States to complete their training in physical medicine. In other words, officially all those States have felt that a period of training in this pioneer centre is necessary before they will grant those persons their full qualifications in their respective States. We have had doctors from different countries including the United States who have put in a full year at Malton to learn our methods of treatment. We have a staff at Malton of 200-odd consisting of doctors, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, registered nurses, remedial gymnasts, radiologists, x-ray technicians, dietitians, ward aides and the necessary kitchen and housekeeping staff. We have an average of about 500 patients at Malton daily. Because we cannot bring all our cases to Malton, we as far as possible, supervise the type of first aid in various industries, supervise all the medical aid, supply physical and occupational therapy in the areas in which it is available, train the injured workmen in the use of their artificial appliances and arrange for our Rehabilitation Officers to contact all such

seriously injured workmen as soon as humanly possible following their accident, so we can be of assistance in planning a proper rehabilitation course for that particular injured workman.

(Take "I" follows)

We firmly believe in the value of early rehabilitation measures and we find that by contacting the workman as soon as possible we can keep his morale at a high level which in itself is one of the greatest factors in speedy convalescence and the return to gainful employment.

To sum up this piece of legislation, which is unsurpassed on this Universe, you could list the following:

(1) No courts

(2) No technicalities

(3) No lawyers required unless the injured workman himself desires counsel

(4) No private insurance

(5) No waivers

(6) No assignments unless approved by the Board

(7) No closed cases -- a case is never closed

(8) No medical controversies

(9) No protracted delays

(10) No limit to time, which means a lifetime and is something which does not exist in so many Compensation Acts specifying a certain period of time in which an injured workman may draw from the Board. No limit to amount of compensation up to maximum annual salary.

(11) No limit to time or cost of medical aid. As I already stated, in some of these

paraplegic cases it cost the Board from $30,000 to $82,000 for one case.

(12) No failure of compensation because of employer's default.

(13) Act available to farmers on voluntary basis.

(14) No contribution by a workman.

(15) No adversary relationship between employer and employee. There is no controversy between the employee and the employer.

(16) No commissions.

(17) No profits.

Since January 1st, 1915, up to this date, there have been 3,127,457 accidents reported to the Board and $320,900,318.26 has been paid out in benefits. However, with all the increases in benefits, with the medical aid services and all the things that we do, the operation at the Malton Clinic, the average cost of the assessment, has been reduced from $1.27 per $100 of payroll to $1 per $100 of payroll, as of December 31st, 1951, and it is estimated that the ratio of workmen and dependents who now receive compensation in Ontario as against those who received damages under the law existing prior to January 1st, 1915, is more than 25 to 1.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I can without boasting reiterate what others have said, that our Workmen's Compensation Act is the best to be found anywhere in the world. In administering our Act

the workman is given the benefit of the doubt. Our aim is to cover all people and we have been steadily moving forward in that regard. In the last few years we have brought industries not, formerly covered, under this Act which has added possibly one hundred thousand or more workmen and given them the protection of the Act. Recently in this House, in this Session, I announced that we were eliminating the numbers from small industries which will be done, and that will add a goodly number of thousands more, but we are gradually getting into the physical position where we can handle this increased amount of business because our new building is progressing very favourably. As I say, when our new building is completed our methods of administration will be perfected and changed, and we will move forward as we have done in the past in maintaining this as the finest piece of legislation to be found anywhere.

I just notice here a short clipping taken from Time Magazine. I do not think we go quite this far, but it says, concerning Australia --

> "An occupational hazard of the political profession paid off in Australia last week. The Workers' Compensation Commission ordered the Liberal Party to pay $168 to a party organizer named Douglas Stoate Date. The reason: he had shaken hands so enthusiastically at party headquarters in November, 1949, that he broke his right little finger."

I was just wondering if I might be receiving a claim from my colleague the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips). I noticed during the

election he was going around with something the matter with his wrist. I do not know whether it was the result of too vigorously shaking hands or not.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had something wrong with his arm a while ago.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): I received no compensation, though.

HON. F. S. THOMAS (Minister of Public Works): Quite a lot of compensation.

MR. DALEY: I have a letter here which I am not going to read, except a couple of short paragraphs. I would like to place this letter in Hansard, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, because I think the story as it is stated here is one that the hon. members may like to read, but I do not wish to take the time to read this whole letter. This letter was written by Marshall Dawson. As a matter of fact, it was a speech he made in the United States. He is of the United States Department of Labour at Washington. I happen to know this man. I think he is the chief authority in the United States on Workmen's Compensation Acts and holds a very responsible position in Washington. He starts out by saying:

> "There is a familiar saying 'money talks'. In November, 1951, the maximum weekly payment for temporary total disability, under the South Carolina workmen's compensation law (he talks about different States who have different

compensation laws in this letter) is $25.00. In Ontario it is $57.69. Can you tell the reasons for that difference?"

He is asking these people.

"Again, South Carolina pays 60 per cent of average wages as compensation in disability cases, while Ontario pays 75 per cent. Can you tell the reasons for that difference?

"And last but not least . . ."

And this is partially in answer to the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar).

". . . the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board has a large and world-renowned rehabilitation center for injured workers, while the South Carolina Industrial Commission has none. Can you tell the reasons for that difference?

"Let me tell you one of the main reasons, and it may be different from what anybody has ever told you before. It is a reason applicable not to South Carolina alone, but to most of the workmen's compensation administrations in the United States. The reason is this: a workmen's compensation dollar that has been bitten by the cost of litigation does not pay the highest benefits and build big rehabilitation centers. Unfortunately, most of the people in the United States who are denouncing the inadequacy of the compensation laws and demanding their improvement refuse to face that fact. Because this could be the last speech I ever make on workmen's compensation, I am therefore, using this occasion for a talk to you on the IMPACT OF LITIGATION UPON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PAYMENTS AND SERVICES.

"Increasingly insistent demands for the improvement of the workmen's compensation system confront us. At the same time there are wide differences of opinion as to what is a good workmen's compensation law. For instance, the American Federation of Labour, during its annual conventions, has repeatedly adopted resolutions declaring that the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act is "the model workmen's compensation law." (BLS Bulletin 672, p. 29, foot-note 49).

"An outstanding characteristic of the Ohio Law is its provision for jury trials in cases appealed to the courts. On the other hand, the statements appear in the synopsis which is the customary preface to the printed text of the Ontario workmen's compensation law: "The present law and methods of administration have very great advantages over the old law and over other systems...In liberality of benefits Ontario stands first among the laws of the continent." (Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, 1951 edition, p.8). And, while the American Federation of Labour has set the seal of pre-eminence upon the Ohio law, on the other hand, the major labour unions and labour leaders of Canada have consistently, for decades, approved the Ontario type of law, which is the opposite of the Ohio law in the respect of forbidding, not jury trials on appeal, but any court appeals whatever. It is significant that while the leaders of the railway unions or "brotherhoods" in the United States think that all our workmen's compensation laws, including the Ohio law, are so bad that they insist on remaining under liability law coverage with court remedies, the railway union leaders in Canada not only embrace but eulogize the Ontario type of workmen's compensation law. For instance, in 1935, William L. Best, then national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Ottawa, Ontario, gave this appraisal of the Ontario workmen's compensation system:

> "Whilst few social or industrial measures of this character produce 100 per cent. satisfaction in the benefits awarded, especially when dealing with such a large variety of industrial claims for compensation for injuries, there is no measure of its kind in the world, to my knowledge, that has given a greater degree of satisfaction." (BLS Bulletin 672, p. 25, foot-note 42).

What we have here is the approval, by major labour organizations, as "models", of two workmen's compensation laws of directly opposite types. The one thing they have in common is that both are "State fund" or public insurance laws. Both are labelled "model", but there must be some difference between them to account for the fact that one law now pays disability benefits of $30. a week, while the other pays benefits of $57.69. It is often said by some critics of the existing system in the United States that the reason bigger benefits are not paid or cannot be paid is that so much of the private insurance dollar is consumed in administrative costs. However, in the examples cited, we

have to do not only with two administrations both of the State fund type, but in the case of Ohio, which in this comparison pays much the smaller benefits, the administrative expense does not come out of the premium dollar but is provided by legislative appropriation, and is paid by the tax-payers of the State. What I am trying to do, in this comparison, is not to disparage the Ohio fund or any other compensation administration, but to block the road of escape from considering the cost of litigation in relation to low benefits and undeveloped services to injured workers. The Ohio fund has litigation and jury trials; the Ontario fund doesn't, but has a great rehabilitation center.

Differences of opinion as to what constitutes a good workmen's compensation law have been shown, in the viewpoints of the American Federation of Labour, on the one hand, and the Canadian legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on the other hand. The presence, side by side, of contrasting examples, can greatly advance one's knowledge of a subject, for, as Herbert Spencer has said, "All knowledge is comparative." The important thing, of course, is to see correctly the essential elements that account for the difference in the examples.

In order to give some United States labour leaders the advantage of contrasting pictures, in 1946 I arranged for a large group of CIO labor leaders to go with me to Ontario and spend the greater part of a week studying the activities of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board and its rehabilitation center. The report of Ted F. Silvey upon that visit concludes as follows:

"The concensus of delegate opinion seemed to be that the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act stood up exceedingly well under close appraisal, and that they could use much of the study as a basis for a campaign for improvement of United States compensation laws." (CIO Workmen's Compensation Activities, p. 31(1946).

To avoid any misunderstanding, I must say that Ted Silvey's concluding words explain why I have emphasized the Ontario example -- it is the best basis I have found "for a campaign for improvement of United States compensation laws." I have not said that the States must adopt the Ontario law. What I am

doing is, exhibiting an example for what it is worth in educational terms. However , it is thought-provoking, in view of the A.F. of L. declaration that the Ohio law is the model, that after Ted Silvey's visit to Toronto an Ohio labour leader, returning from a trip to Toronto in 1947, prepared a pamphlet entitled, "The Ontario Story, A Plan for Ohio." I cite a few sentences of the comment, not because they are aimed at Ohio by a citizen of that State, but because, if they are truly applicable to Ohio, they would be equally applicable to most of the States of the Union.

The writer of the pamphlet -- who, incidentally, is a lawyer -- said:

"Our Canadian brothers are in the van of the Workmen's Compensation parade. Ohio has a long way to run to catch up...(p. 8). "The real merits and justice of the case." (p. 7).

He then compared the Ohio medical and rehabilitation program and results with those in Ontario, and said:

"Ontario points the way to us in this gravely important branch of Workmen's Compensation." (p. 7).

The C.I.O. leader then presents an action plan: Item 1, elect a progressive State legislature; item 2, launch an educational program; item 3, enlist civic leaders in the union's effort to get a rehabilitation center for Ohio.

What was omitted in such a ticket illustrates the difficulty that confronts us in respect to launching any effective campaign to improve the workmen's compensation laws. It is like an order for ham-and-eggs without the ham, or without the eggs. No mention was made of the crucial need for emancipating the Ohio Industrial Commission from the burden of litigation that is crushing it. The intention seems to be to demand top-notch compensation payments and great rehabilitation centers, while keeping the jury trials. The 1951 result? As noted, Ohio maximum weekly disability benefits, $30; Ontario benefits, $57; and, as to a large-scale Ohio rehabilitation center, the future holds the answer. Needed and over-due improvements have not been made, in the States, because a major part of the price has not been paid, and, at present, there is no apparent disposition to pay it on the part of the controlling pressure groups. What we do get from some sources is increasingly bitter criticism of the States' compensation laws, sometimes accompanied

by the threat of federalizing the workmen's compensation system. There are also demands for widening the scope of litigation. However, little is gained by condemning an existing situation unless one is willing to take the right steps, and all the steps, to correct it. The fact is that a legalistic workmen's compensation system is sterile. If, as certain labour leaders have said, "Ontario points the way," it ought to be apparent that the road to improvement is in the direction of less litigation, but we are now facing a well-organized crusade not only to increase workmen's compensation litigation on the present basis, but to open up the workmen's compensation laws to alternative tort remedies. The fountain-head of this crusade is in a Massachusetts law office.

Of this movement the report of the Legislative Committee of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions to the 1951 convention at Detroit, has said:

> "Threat of legalistic procedure and legal action.
>
> We concur with President Hill in the view so well stated in his annual report, that the American and Canadian workmen's compensation systems would indeed be in peril and the clock would be turned back, if the proposals for legislation are successful that seem designed to increase controversy and litigation, to bring in to the workmen's compensation system the procedures and practices of court administration, and thus to retard prompt payment of ascertainable claims."

A labor union representative, addressing the 1951 convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, said that workmen's compensation in America has now reached the most critical point in its history. That statement, however, is not applicable to Canada. How did we reach this critical point? A brief historical excursion may throw some light on the subject. The situation may be summarized as follows:

The American laws were based upon European and English models. The states copied the worst rather than the best foreign legislation, so our compensation laws got a bad start. After the compensation laws were adopted, the public, supposing that to pass a law automatically solves the underlying problems, lost interest in workmen's compensation. (This is as if somebody supposed that merely passing a law would stop the work of termites.) From there on the laws were mauled and

messed up by pressure groups. Theresult is a mass of legislation so complex, confused, and devious that the international association of workmen's compensation administrators has been compelled to consider calling a national conference to study the revision of the compensation laws.

The starting blunder of our bill-drafting commissioners is easy to understand. They could read English but not German, so in the main, after they had sobered up from foreign hospitality, they copied large chunks of the English law, which was the worst in existence, went home and collected their per diem. The English people themselves finally decided, after decades of sad experiences, that their compensation law was incurably defective, so they scrapped it, "lock, stock, and barrel." But some of the worst features of the old English law, which were transplanted into the state compensation acts, live and flourish in the laws of South Carolina and many other states. To repeat: we copied the defective legislation, and kept it; Great Britain scrapped it. The old English law was a low benefit law, with a part-time or starvation wage computation provision, an "agreement" system, and full opportunity for court controversy "and/or" lump sum settlements. Have you had any acquaintance with these things?

The English law also had an alternative provision for tort litigation, (you know I mean damage suits) which was reproduced in some of our early legislation, but was soon scrapped. As noted heretofore, a Boston lawyer is now crusading to get this litigious gen re-enacted in our compensation laws. His reasons, of course, are purely philanthropic.

The starting blunder -- I said -- of copying the worst of the existing legislation is understandable, but it was not necessary. The Province of Ontario also sent a representative abroad to study the foreign legislation. This man was an eminent chief justice, Sir William Ralph Meredith, who might have been expected to look with a sympathetic eye upon courts and all their doing. But Sir William was shocked by what he saw of court adjudication of workmen's compensation. He concluded that the courts were utterly unsuitable for handling workmen's compensation cases. That conclusion became the cornerstone of the Ontario type of law.

Sir William, by implication, recognized that workmen's compensation administration is a distinct professional specialty. The appropriate methods in this field are clinical not forensic.

Who are these workmen's compensation claimants? One is dealing with the victims of shock, needing suitable medical care and protection. Public controversy over their condition, in their presence, aggravates the existing mental and physical pathology. During a compensation hearing, I have heard a doctor testify loudly, in the presence of the claimant, as follows: "This man is totally disabled and will never be able to work again; what is more, he may die soon." Any of you people who have attended compensation hearings know what the next medical witness testified. It was, of course, as follows: "There is nothing the matter with this man except a congenital defect of the spine." You will not run into any such brutal nonsense in the Canadian handling of claims. Such things are not only inhuman but terribly expensive. Such hearings are an assembly-line for the mass-production of neurosis. The scientific way of finding out whether an injured person can ever work again is to put him in an up-to-date rehabilitation center.

An outstanding achievement of the Ontario plan of claims administration is the demonstration that the clinical rather than the forensic method of handling work injury cases has been found to be possible, practical, and desirable, in Canada. The achievement is not local, since in substance the Ontario plan has been adopted by all the provinces of Canada having workmen's compensation laws. The experience has been much the same whether in Manitoba, British Columbia, or other provinces.

Adam Bell, Chairman of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, has said that in the year 1950, "it was not necessary for the Board to conduct a full dress hearing where the employer and workman appeared before them in more than five cases during the year." He added that even these were not the kind of controversial hearings found in the states. The concentrated British Columbia effort was in the clinical, not in the forensic field. During the year mentioned, Chairman Bell said, "an average of 513 cases were handled each day" in the board's rehabilitation center.

When facing the statement that the British Columbia board held only five full board hearings in the year 1950, someone may ask: 'But what would our compensation commission find to do if it held only five full board hearings in a year?' This brings one to the explanation of why the impact of litigation is so costly, in the field of workmen's compensation. Under a controversial type of administration, 'the tail wags the dog'. Because the volume of controverted cases, while numerically large, is relatively a very small percentage of the total volume of industrial injury cases. In some of our states, where the administration is staffed primarily for handling controversy, the workmen's compensation commissioners may know almost nothing about what happens to the vast majority of the compensation claimants.

The point I am trying to make is this: if the time and strength of a compensation administration is not consumed by controversy, the administration can concentrate upon attention to preventive and remedial services. Its supervisory activities will be comprehensive, instead of rudimentary. At best, workmen's compensation is a system of services, preventive and remedial, culminating in rehabilitation in the broad sense of that word. (Vocational rehabilitation is only a fraction of that field of restorative service.) Expert and concerted attention to such services, when the informed co-operation of labour, management, and the medical professions has been enlisted, makes possible the payment of bigger benefits at lower costs. And that is my platform -- much bigger benefits at less cost.

If you cannot cut out litigation entirely, reduce it to a minimum, pay adequate benefits -- and pay them promptly -- and at the same time reduce the cost to industry. Some people in South Carolina have said that the compensation payments are too low. I agree with them. Other South Carolina people have said that the insurance cost is too high. I agree with these people also. To repeat,

what I advocate is the type of law and administration that will pay top-notch benefits at bearable costs to industry. The worst industry is the one that is losing money. We shall not gain anything by 'killing the goose that lays the golden egg', although there seem to be lots of people in the United States these days who are going around with a hatchet, and if I were the goose I should be very uneasy.

The program I advocate is, then, bigger benefits at less cost. South Carolina can accomplish this if you are willing to pay the price, which will include a drastic revision of the present compensation law. As a man born and raised in the South, I, for one, am not willing to admit that Northern people are any smarter than Southerners, or that South Carolina cannot do what Ontario and British Columbia have done.

Americans live by an indomitable faith in progress. In the darkest days we are sustained by the hope that to-morrow can bring forth better things. Wherever an example has been plainly set, the sons and daughters of the pioneers are challenged to equal or excell it. The words, 'It can't be done' are not in your vocabulary. The people in this room have the power to move mountains, if their hearts are moved."

(Page I-14 follows.)

As I said, Mr. Speaker, there are many very interesting comments in this -- and I propose to give this to Hansard -- such comments as "our Canadian brothers are in the van of the Workmen's Compensation parade", "Ohio has a long way to run to catch up" and various comments similar to those.

In dealing with the Roach Report, Mr. Speaker, as I said, last year we had examined the Roach Report very carefully and we had incorporated into the Workmen's Compensation Act many of the suggestions made by Mr. Justice Roach which certainly did improve the Act but there were some things that we could not handle in the short time available. As you will recall, we only had a few months from the time the Roach Report came in until the Legislature was in Session, but we have reviewed it further and we have this year included -- which this motion I am moving for second reading incorporates -- the volunteer firemen whom we are now taking care of under the Workmen's Compensation Act, that is, through the municipalities, and persons commandeered to assist law enforcement officers, and I think it is well to reiterate that the Government feels that any one commandeered by a law enforcement officer, no matter where it may be, should not be considered the responsibility of the municipality wherein such incident might occur, and that the Government should be responsible for the payment of any claim to which the man might be entitled.

We are making it possible for the Workmen's Compensation Board to deem as employees of the Board for purposes of superannuation those engaged in the accident prevention field. Many men in this province have been in accident prevention work for a great many years and have had no superannuation or pension fund and we have incorporated them to give them the same as those who actually work for the Workmen's Compensation Board, but only for the purposes of paying the bill. We must have this Act amended to enable us to do that.

Mr. Justice Roach recommended that the waiting period should be reduced from seven calendar days to four work days. This recommendation would have meant that the Board would be forced to correspond with each injured workman before consideration could be given to his claim for compensation, to ascertain whether the days lost were actual working days or not.

In addition to this, it would have meant that any number of employees who were injured a day or two before going on holidays, would have been forced to have been off work in excess of two weeks before they would have been entitled to even one day's compensation. At any rate, to make this short we decided we would incorporate into the Act, which we did last year, "five calendar days" which we think is a much greater improvement, and makes the administration of the Act much easier because

a man could be injured at the end of the week and in five days he would be eligible for compensation.

As far as the scales of compensation are concerned, after we had raised it to 75 per cent and incorporated it into the Act -- three-quarters of a workman's average earnings up to a maximum of $4,000, which means total compensation in Ontario of $57.69 per week, which is tax free -- this became the highest scale of such compensation in the world.

(Take "J" follows)

We have dealt with permanent disability, partial or total, according to Mr. Justice Roach's recommendation. Fatal cases and pre-existing physical conditions have been dealt with even more generously than Mr. Justice Roach intimated should be done. We have broadened the interpretation of industrial disease so that it takes care of a great many things not formerly given the protection of the Act. The amendment which we passed in this House in 1947 and which is often referred to as "blanket covering" is, we feel, sufficiently broad to take care of any condition which could in any way contribute to anything arising out of or in the course one's employment. The amendment is as follows:

> "Industrial diseases means any of the diseases mentioned in Schedule 3 and any other disease peculiar to or characteristic of a particular industrial process, trade or occupation."

Under this amendment we have excepted cases of lung cancer, which we have heard discussed in this Legislature, in the Gas Company, and, strange as it may seem, although we were led to believe that it was a very serious thing there, we have had only one case since the Act was amended.

In cases of hernia, as I said formerly, our policy is to give the workman the benefit of the doubt.

Hernia is one of those types of things where it applies, and cannot be got away from. If we had followed Mr. Justice Roach's recommendation, we would not have been able to pay a third of the cases we are presently paying in connection with hernia. My

thinking in connection with hernia is that while we cannot always tell where the man received the injury, he might have been digging in his garden or playing baseball, but one thing you may be sure of and that is that the man has it and that he is not physically fit, that it is bothering him and he is certainly not as fit a workman as he would otherwise be. I would like to point out that the attitude of employers in our discussions on this question were in keeping with my own thoughts on the subject, that it is desirable that the man injured in this way, whether we can prove it was done in the course of his occupation or not, should be helped to regain his health. The result is that we are now paying almost eighty or eighty-five per cent of the cases of hernia reported to the Board, so we think that we do much better than Mr. Justice Roach's recommendation in regard to hernia.

I heard before the last election that we were not paying for silicosis and should amend the Workmen's Compensation Act with that object in view. I think a fellow by the name of Thomson was saying something about that. We have, of course, been paying in cases of silicosis, Mr. Speaker, for years. Mining, of course, is very well taken care of, and we in the Department of Labour have three specialized people going about in industry where silicosis might be prevalent, endeavouring to get better housekeeping,

clean-up methods and better ventilation in order to eliminate the possibility of silicosis. In any event, wherever silicosis is found it is compensable and the Board does pay.

Double assessment was another thing that Mr. Justice Roach said should be given some consideration. However, it is one of those things that is very difficult to accomplish; that is, where workmen from Ontario go into another province and are assessed here and the employer in the other province assesses them and there is what is called "double assessment." Mr. Justice Roach intimates that we should, by agreement, co-operate with the other provinces and see if something can be agreed upon. We would be very happy to do that. We do not want to see anybody pay double assessment, but we have been told more than once, information off the record, by these other provinces, that their employers there feel that they want this double assessment because it gives them a slight edge when competing with Ontario employers for such workers' services which are performed outside the province.

That is a natural thing for those other people to think. They do not want our people going into Saskatchewan or Alberta or out to British Columbia, which they do, and doing work there. They want this little edge on them. Therefore, of course, we were not able to follow Mr. Justice Roach's recommendation in that regard.

Increased compensation in respect to plant accidents is a matter that is beyond the powers of the Board. All through Mr. Justice Meredith's report and all through the operation of this Compensation Act, throughout the year the entire sum of money is paid by industry, the Government contributes nothing, the workman contributes nothing. In the formation of the Act and the development of it, the workman gave up something, the right to sue; and the employer gave his willingness to pay. Therefore it has always been based on an assessment of payroll and the employee pays nothing, the Government pays nothing.

When you say: "We will make retroactive these amounts paid over a long period of years," to whom are you going to look for the assessment? A great many industries which were in business fifteen years ago are no longer in business; you cannot possibly assess people in business today to make them pay millions of dollars to increase the benefits of those people who were,unfortunately, injured when the rates of pay were lower. It is a case, Mr. Speaker, where we must decide whether to leave the Act alone in this respect and not move along with the times, or decide on a date when these new rates would become effective. I think we did the right thing; I feel sorry for many people possibly injured over a long period of years compensated at a low rate of income, but

there is only one place that money could come from and we could not possibly, and I certainly would not recommend it in any form, apply that to the present industry; it would have to come out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, and that is a matter which is beyond my power as an officer of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

There has been a question of the abolition of Schedule 2. Mr. Justice Roach's Report came out very strongly for no change in the Act in that regard.

Coming now to commutation of periodical payments for employees and acts of prevention, we have in accident prevention about all that is left in the Roach Report with which we have not dealt. Accident prevention is a tremendous undertaking. We have in this province thousands of people voluntarily studying, giving their time and effort to prevent accidents. They are working under the employers of the province and the cost is met by the Workmen's Compensation Board, in that they submit a budget and we pay for the activities and the expenses which they incur. In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, many, many of the employers of this Province are spending thousands and thousands of dollars of their own money in accident prevention work. I am very anxious that we do not disturb that until such time as we can say we have a better system, a system that will retain what we have but

possibly add something to it, and I have discussed with organized labour the possibilities along that line and am still discussing it with them, and it will be some time before we are able to come up with anything, if at all. Again, the new building comes into it. When we have the new building completed it is our intention to bring under the one roof all these accident prevention groups so they may all have their offices there and we will be in close liaison with them and can possibly have greater co-operation as between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Accident Prevention Societies. Until that time arrives I am not prepared to make any recommendations to my Government as to what desirable changes could be made in connection with accident prevention. However, I assure this Legislature through you, Mr. Speaker, that we are thinking about that, we are dealing with it and we are talking to people who might advise us, and we hope that if there is a way of improving it that eventually it will come about.

I have taken some considerable time, Mr. Speaker, but I thought this story of compensation was one that merited a complete resume of its activities, and I now move second reading of Bill No. 80.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), what appeal has an injured worker from the decision of the Board? Is there any form of

appeal at all?

MR. DALEY: No, there is no appeal. That is the strength of the Act, actually, when you consider the cost of appeal and the fact that the result would be that you would never finalize aany claim. The Board's position is that they have the best medical people, as I have outlined, and I am sure it is administered in the most humane manner, they give the workman the benefit of the doubt and I think there is little if any doubt that he will get fair and just treatment.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr.Speaker, I am very glad, as I am sure all hon. members are, that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) took the time he did to present a rounded out picture of the work of the Workmen's Compensation Board. I think the time was well spent and I am sure that all of us listened very attentively and with great interest to what he had to say. What he spoke about affects the well-being of so many people that it certainly merits all the time that could be given to it by this House.

However, Mr. Speaker, I cannot quite join the hon. Minister in proclaiming our legislation as the best in the universe. The hon. Minister in his enthusiasm spoke first about its being the best in America, and then he said the best in the world, and finally spoke of it as being the best in the universe.

(Take "K" follows)

Though not prepared to go as far as the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), I am very glad to be able to say that our Compensation Law is far ahead of many other areas in our country and the United States. I do not know whether there are better pieces of legislation, undoubtedly there are, but ours is certainly ahead of many and we are all very glad of that.

I think also the administration of the Act by and large, is fairly good. I think credit is due to the staff and to all governments who, through the years, added structure upon structure to the edifice which is known now as "Workmen's Compensation."

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) read a letter which referred to the conditions of Workmen's Compensation in the middle thirties, that is a time when there was another Government in power, and I think that should be taken into account. Above everything, credit is due to the organized workers who have championed this legislation, who have fought for it, pressed for it, intervened on its behalf and to whom the major share of credit is due for what we have. I am glad the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) recognizes that and included that in his prepared remarks.

However, there is room and a need for greater improvement. This affects the life of so many people. I want to touch on only a couple of these required

improvements, there are many more, but I do not propose to deal with all of them. First, on the question, Mr. Speaker, of accident prevention. I am sorry to disagree fundamentally with the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) on this point. I am sorry also that he deviated from the Roach report on this question. We will all agree that good as our compensation law may be, we should be primarily concerned with the prevention of accidents, so that we may pay less because there will be fewer demands for compensation. That should be the first consideration, accident prevention. I submit it is an unreasonable setup we have at the present time, and I think the unreasonableness of it was recognized by the Roach Commission and recommendations made by Mr. Justice Roach have only now been accepted by the Government. What is the setup? The setup is, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) himself has stated, that the employers set up and are in charge of the various accident prevention boards but the boards pay the cost of the work of such boards.

That is a lopsided setup that I am sure will be recognized as such by everyone. No one is suggesting that employers are not concerned with the prevention of accidents, though there are some who could take more care than they are taking, but certainly the workers engaged in industry are as aware as any management

of the problem and certainly are more concerned than any other segment of our industrial setup in the province in the prevention of accidents. It is the workers' lives, their limbs, that are involved. Labour has practically nothing to say about that, they are not part of the accident prevention setup. They may, through their plants and mangement channels, make certain recommendatios, but they are not involved in the active work of preventing accidents. Their experience is not made available. I think the least we can do is to give them every opportunity to play a major role in the work of preventing accidents.

MR. A. J. CHILDS (Wentworth): I think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) would find Labour plays a part in that, because they have members on every safety council. If he goes to a factory, he will find that out.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. member (Mr. Childs) need not be cynical about it. I was in factories before he was born,and I have been in factories longer than he has played hockey. I was a member of the Union when I was in short pants and worked in a factory when I was thirteen years of age. Do not tell me to go to a factory. I was engaged in trade union work for years. What I am dealing with is the setup in the province for prevention of accidents, that is paid out of compensation

funds and that, in my opinion, should be re-organized so that Labour would be the major factor in it. I do not want to take unnecessary time although the subject merits all of the time we can give it, but I have before me the brief presented to this Government only a few days ago by the Ontario Federation of Labour of the Canadian Congress of Labour. They devote a lot of space and time to this very question, accident prevention. Since the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) found it advisable to put certain statements and reports on record, I want to take the opportunity of reading these three paragraphs in the brief which deal with this very question. Here is what the Ontario Federation of the Canadian Congress of Labour says:

> " When we met with you last year, we pointed to Mr. Justice Roach's references to the inadequacy of the present system of accident prevention associations. We reminded you that those associations are formed by industrial management with no representation of labour, they are not responsible to the Workmen's Compensation Board and are not required to publish information on their work. We insisted that this system is completely inadequate as well as unjust. We regret that no improvement has been made over the past year.
>
> The inadequacy of present methods is shown by the steady growth of accidents reported: in 1949 there were 179,894, in 1950, 182,144, and in 1951, 202,645. This trend will only be

reversed by adequate labour representation on these accident prevention associations or in associations of our own. We would like to see this Government implement the Roach recommendation that the accident prevention associations be made answerable to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Lacking this latter improvement, we trust that the Government will agree to the desirability of having accident prevention associations representative of the employees established along lines similar to the present associations. This could easily be made possibly by amending Section 115 of the Workmen's Compensation Act through inserting in sub-section one, the words, 'federation of trade unions as defined in the Labour Relations Act, 1950' after the word 'employer'."

(Take "L" follows)

That is the end of the presentation made by this very important labour body, and I suggest it is a very reasonable demand, and I read it simply to strengthen the argument I have advanced. I do appeal to the Government to change the set-up of the Accident Prevention Board in line with the suggestion of organized labour, and in accordance with a recommendation by Mr. Justice Roach.

It is reasonable, and I repeat again, that while we are concerned with rates and with rehabilitation, we are, I am sure, primarily concerned with the prevention of accidents.

One more point, Mr. Speaker, which deserves some attention,--

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, It is six o'clock. If the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) would care to move the adjournment of the debate, I have no disposition to hurry this important matter through. There may be other hon. members who will care to speak, and I think the Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will want to sum up after they have spoken. If the hon. member will adjourn the debate, that will give us ample opportunity for a full discussion.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, may I say that to-morrow we will proceed with the addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne. There are, I think, still a number of speakers. If we have time to-morrow, we might refer again to some of the Government Orders, or perhaps call this Order again.

On Wednesday will be the wind-up of this debate. There are only two speakers on that occasion, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter).

If the present order is not reached to-morrow, it will be proceeded with on Wednesday.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.02 o'clock p.m.

- - - - - - - - -